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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

For Pure White Lead.
Flaxseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine and Putty, buyers will consult their own interest by calling at Fleming's Drug Store, learn his prices, and be satisfied that he will sell you the best articles for less money than can be had at any other establishment in the city. No. 84 Market street. MWS

Handkerchiefs and Gloves.
Just in, at Jos. Horne & Co.'s, 77 and 79 Market street.

Slightly Damaged.
On Monday next, one case book-fold Ginghams, 12½ cents. Also, one case splendid quality Table Linens, at Barker's.

Bargains in Dry Goods.
Bates & Bell, No. 21 Fifth street, fashionable retail dry goods house, have a new and unsurpassed stock of dress goods, woolen goods, &c., which they offer at the most reasonable prices. Ladies will be sure to find the most desirable bargains in the city in dry goods at the well-known stand of Bates & Bell, No. 21 Fifth street. Call and examine the new styles and purchase the best goods at the smallest cost. Remember the address.

Laces, Zephyrs, Trimmings, &c.
All new, at Jos. Horne & Co.'s, 77 and 79 Market street.

Boquets,
At J. R. & A. Murdoch's, 112 Smithfield street.

Parlor Stoves,
Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Cook Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders, Summer Fronts, &c., for sale by Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street. SMW

Soiled Country Blankets.
Closing out cheap at Barker's.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.
We are offering full lines of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, making the largest stock in the West, and at less than Eastern prices. J. W. Barker & Co., No. 59 Market street. tf

Go To
Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, for Wolcott's Pain Paint.

Hot Air Furnaces
And Hot Air Registers, best quality, for sale by Bissell & Co. 235 Liberty street. SMW

Pain Paint.
Sold only at Joseph Fleming's Drug Store.

Boquets.
At J. R. & A. Murdoch's, 112 Smithfield street.

Wolcott's Pain Paint
Sold wholesale and retail at Fleming's Drug Store.

The Singer Sewing Machine.
The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines, over all others, for either *family use or manufacturing purposes*, are so well established and generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellencies is no longer necessary. Its attachments for *Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting Felling, Trimming, Binding, etc., are novel and practical*, and have been invented and adjusted *especially for this Machine*. Straw & Morton, Agents, corner St. Clair and Penn streets. MWS

House-keeping Goods,
Of all kinds—great bargains at Barker's.

The Celebrated
Triumph Cook Stove, for coal, for sale by Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street. SMW

Leaf Tobacco,
Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julien Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Twenty-five Gross
Wolcott's Pain Paint just received at Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market street.

Joseph Horne & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Straw Goods, Ribbons, Notions, Trimming and Hosiery, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWS

Fine Grates,
Summer Fronts and Fenders, for sale at very low rates by Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street. SMW

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The case of Fisk and others vs. the Rock Island Road was again before the Supreme Court in New York on Saturday. After reading the papers on behalf of plaintiffs, Mr. Tracy, on behalf of defendants, read several affidavits setting forth that it had been determined by the company, at a regular meeting of directors, in order to enable them to complete their line to Omaha, to issue some 49,000 shares of new stock; that the monies realized by the sale of said stocks were, before any injunction had been served on any of the officers of the company, deposited to the credit of the company with the Union National Bank of Chicago, and that the loans made were to responsible and solvent parties, and upon call, in a regular manner. The affidavits further set forth that the sending of the books to Chicago was to facilitate the transfer of original shares of stock. It is denied that any of the directors or officers of the company entered into any combination to speculate in stocks, and averred that all acts of the defendants were done in good faith and from the sole desire to promote the interests of the company. The decision was reserved.

Mr. Jerome has withdrawn "Kentucky" from the two races for which he was entered at the spring meeting, on account of dissatisfaction of owners of race horses at his reappearance, after formally being declared retired from the turf.

Joseph Reed has been committed for trial at St. Hyacinthe, Canada, on a charge of poisoning Louis Toussant Boulet. The wife of the latter is to be tried as an accessory.

Rev. Mr. Sullivan, Minister of St. George's Church, Montreal, has accepted a call to the rectorship of Trinity Church, Chicago.

There was great excitement in Philadelphia over Washington events. The Democrats held a meeting there in the evening, and were addressed by Brick Pomeroy. The Union League will raise a large flag bearing the letters, "S. P. A."—Senate and people of America.

A fire in East Boston yesterday, destroyed Munson & Peterson's Planing Mill, with a valuable stock and machinery. Loss $50,000. Grunden & Stowe's furniture manufactory, loss $15,000, and a block of wooden dwellings occupid by several families. Loss $7,000, partially insured.

The schooner Lizzie Choate, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, was lost at sea February 9th. Captain Gaffney and two others were lost. Two of the crew were saved and have arrived in Boston.

A fire in Toledo Saturday evening destroyed the Breed block and adjoining buildings on Summit street. Loss in the neighborhood of $100,000, nearly covered by insurance in New York and New England companies.

Gen. Hancock Saturday issued an important order regarding the Lousiana finances. The order states that the Auditor and Treasurer having represented officially the indebtedness of the State to be such that under the present revenue laws the debt cannot be paid, and the Governor, in an official communication to the commanding General, having declared the State Treasury totally bankrupt, so that Judges and all other State officers cannot be paid, and that unless some remedy be applied the machinery of the State must stop; the collection of arrears and taxes for four years being suspended by the Legislature until the year 1870, and the appropriation act having expired December 31, 1867, and the emergency being so pressing that prompt action is indispensable to prevent anarchy, confusion and loss of all semblance of civil authority, the General, therefore, orders, first, that from and after this date all the licenses on trades, professions and occupations, and the revenues, dues and taxes of the State of Lousiana shall be payable and collected in United States legal-tender notes. It is made the duty of the State Treasurer, and all other persons charged with these collections, to exact payment as above, revenue thus collected to be appropriated to the payment of judicial, executive and civil officers of State and other purposes specified in the order. The Appropriation act for 1867, so far as it applies to specified expenditures and assessment for the same year, are to be adopted by the Auditor and Treasurer. Collectors are required to perform their duties under the existing laws.

The horse Empire State was driven from Brighton to Worcester, Massachusetts, in two hours and twenty-four minutes. This was an extraordinary performance, but it cost the horse his life.

The large six-story malt house of John G. White & Son, on Hudson street, Albany, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It contained barley, malt, &c., to the value of $120,000, which is a total loss. The building was valued at $60,000. The firm's loss is over $100,000 above the insurance.

An arrival from St. Thomas brings intelligence that shocks of earthquake had occurred, but were not violent, and caused but little fear among the inhabitants.

Advices from St. Domingo confirm the report of the capture of the capital by the Baezeists. Baez had not arrived at St. Domingo. General Jacinto was forming a cabinet and reorganizing the Government. Gen. Luperon has sailed from Turk's Island with an expedition to attack the city of St. Domingo, and a counter revolution against Baez is apprehended.

A fire in St. Louis yesterday destroyed the store of Walt, Shelby & Co., 117 Main street, and damaged the adjoining establishment considerably. Loss $75,000; insurance not ascertained.

USURPATION!!

JOHNSON-STANTON IMBROGLIO.

Gen. Thomas Arrested and Bailed.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Articles Reported by Thad. Stevens.

Every Republican but Two in Their Favor.

Vote to be Taken in House To-Day.

SITUATION AT THE WAR OFFICE.

Gen. Thomas Asks Stanton to Vacate

Mr. Stanton Orders Thomas to His Duty as Adjutant General.

The Latter Insists on Being Secretary of War.

Stanton has Bed and Board in His Department.

State of Affairs at the White House.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1868.

Washington has passed through a day of exciting and momentous interest. Even the papers here agree that nothing like it has been witnessed since Lee's surrender. The fact that the city was over-crowded with strangers, many of whom are prominent public men and politicians in attendance on the session of the National Democratic Executive Committee, added to the fact that to-day was observed by the Departments as a holiday, threw an immense population into the capitol, the hotels and the streets, all of which seemed to be filled with the inspiriting rapidity with which the exciting events followed each other. The bold course of the President yesterday, the action on it of the Senate last night, together with the determination of Mr. Stanton not to yield the War Office to General Thomas, coupled with rumors of troops being called out, all sharpened the public appetite to the keenest degree.

First in order of fact came the arrest by the civil court of General Thomas, under the fifth section of the civil tenure act, charged on the oath of Mr. Stanton, that he (Thomas) had violated the law by accepting the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*. No sooner had this been disposed of at one end of town, than news came from Capitol Hill, flying all over the city in newspaper extras, and through the crowds at the hotels, on the streets, and about the departments, that the Reconstruction Committee had assembled at eleven o'clock, at the residence of Thad. Stevens, and had, after an hour's discussion, agreed by a party vote to report a resolution for the impeachment of the President for a violation of the civil tenure act. [The detailed report of the conclusion of the Committee will be found elsewhere.]

In the meantime the scene in the House of Representatives was exciting. Dense masses of people thronged the galleries and blocked the corridors surrounding the hall. The members were generally in their seats. On the floor and without the bar, and in the adjoining cloak room, hundreds of persons, not even privileged to the floor, were standing or sitting. The ladies were present in force, and even illuminated the reporters' gallery with a full display of the fashions. Finally the Speaker, in order to accommodate the Press, issued an order refusing to admit any more, but it was too late, for many of the reporters were unable to get in or out of the gallery. The diplomatic gallery was fully occupied with the ladies of families of the Diplomatic Corps, and the ladies of members of Congress. The only class that seemed to be excluded was the negroes. They have, by a common consent, obtained possession of seats in the North gallery of the House, but the Anglo Saxons stole a march upon them this morning, and occupied their seats, pushing them off to seats upon the steps. The consequence was that there was but a small sprinkling of black faces among the host that looked down from the galleries upon the legislators below.

The proceedings in the House were commenced with the offer of a resolution by Mr. Eldridge to have Washington's Farewell Address read, and that the House then adjourn. This was objected to by the Republican side, and in retaliation everything offered by the Republicans out of the regular order was objected to, and the House was compelled to attend to its regular business, which was the consideration of an insignificant patent case. After a while an arrangement was made whereby Mr. Eldridge secured the floor, and he submitted a motion to adjourn, and this was followed by a motion to adjourn until Tuesday next. Upon both questions the yeas and nays were demanded, the indications being that the Democrats were about to commence a fillibustering process for delay. They contented themselves however, with the vote upon the motion for adjournment. Meantime the Senate had adjourned, and members of that body came over to the House and occupied seats beside their State delegations, and proceeded to discuss the exciting action of the past forty-eight hours.

Everybody was waiting for the impeachment report, and the delay was unexplaned, except to newspaper men, who ascertained that Thad. Stevens was too much exhausted by the session of the committee to come at once into the House. But about 2 P. M., the eyes of the dense auditory were upon him, as he feebly walked up one of the aisles, balancing himself by the desk as he went to his seat. The Speaker knew what was coming, and in an imperative tone warned the galleries, and then the floor, not to indulge in any demonstrations of applause or censure. This had a good effect on a crowd that was evidently wrought to a high degree of excitement.

As Mr. Stevens rose, the speaker's hammer fell commanding order, and restoring such a silence that the first words of the infirm voice of the chairman of the Reconstruction Committee could be heard, declaring in his official capacity, for the first time, for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson for high crimes and misdemeanors. Col. McPherson, Clerk of the House, took the place of the usual reading clerk, and read the report. When he concluded with the resolution for impeachment, the crowds in the galleries were evidently uneasy for some demonstration, but Mr. Stevens at once arose, and was again heard throughout the hall. He said it was not his purpose to discuss the question and if no one on the Democratic side desired to discuss the question, he would take the vote with the knowledge they now had of the act of the President in removing Mr. Stanton from office while the Senate was in session. He had no desire to discuss the matter and would give the other side an opportunity for discussion if they desired it. The Republican members appeared to be ready to take the vote.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, however, arose on behalf of the minority of the Committee (Mr. Beck and himself), and addressed the House in an earnest speech, defending the President and warning the House of the terrible consequences that in his opinion must result from this proceeding. At one or two points in his speech, there was suppressed applause.

Judge Spalding and Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, followed in support of impeachment. If there had been any doubt of the result of a vote, there was none now; for both of these gentleman had heretofore opposed it, and were accepted as representing that portion of the Republican members who had acted with him. Their speeches seemed to intensify the excitement in and out of the House, for men of all parties agreed that the Republicans were about a unit in favor of going to the bar of the Senate, and demanding the trial of the President for high crimes and misdemeanors.

The debate run on after Mr. Bingham finished, and the crowds continued to throng the capital in anticipation of a vote at sundown. It was finally agreed to continue the debate to-night and on Monday, and then take a vote on Monday evening.

At the evening session of the House there was no abatement in the attendance of spectators. The galleries were overflowing, the corridors were crowded and the floor of the House was even thrown open to the ladies. All of the Republican members who spoke favored impeachment. At a late hour the House adjourned till Monday. A canvass of the House shows that of the Republicans, all but two—Stewart, of New York, and Carey, of Ohio—will vote for impeachment.

Scenes at the War Office.

The War Department situation remains unchanged. Mr. Stanton was still in possession to-night. He has a bed in his room and his meals are sent in. The following account of General Thomas's last interview with Mr. Stanton was written out by a person who was present:

About 11:30 A. M., General Thomas, having just been released on bail by Judge Cartter presented himself at the door of the Department and told Mr. Stanton that he would like to see him. Mr. Stanton told him to proceed with anything he had to say. Gen. Thomas remarked that he had come to discharge his duties as Secretary of War *ad interim*, having been ordered to do so by the President of the United States. Mr. Stanton replied that he could do no such thing, and ordered him to perform his duties as Adjutant General. General Thomas replied that he had been ordered by the President to act as Secretary of War, and he intended to do it. Mr. Stanton again replied he should not, and again ordered him to his own room and denied the power of the President to make any such order. General Thomas said he would not go; that he should obey the orders of the President, and not obey the orders of Mr. Stanton.

Mr. Stanton remarked—"As Secretary of War, I order you to repair to your own place as Adjutant General."

Gen. Thomas—"I shall not do so."

Mr. Stanton said—"Then you may stay there as long as you please if the President orders you; but you cannot act as Secretary of War."

Gen. Thomas—"I shall act as Secretary of War."

Gen. Thomas then withdrew into a room opposite, being Gen. Shriver's room. Mr. Stanton immediately followed him.

After some conversation Mr. Stanton said:—"Then you claim to be here as Secretary of War, and refuse to obey my orders."

Gen. Thomas—"I do, sir; I shall require the mails for the War Department to be delivered to me, and shall transact all business of the War Department."

At this juncture General Grant and aid came in. General Grant said, playfully, to Mr. Stanton: "I am surprised to find you here. I supposed you would be at my headquarters for protection."

Gen. Thomas remained until the afternoon, and then went over to the White House to see the President. Gen. Grant left Secretary Stanton in about an hour.

The Situation at the White House.

An account of the situation at the Capitol and War Department having been given, the White House remains to be paragraphed. The President has been conferring a good portion of the day with his Cabinet and Senators Dixon and Doolittle and General Thomas. General Banks called during the day and had a brief interview.

The President seems to be impressed with the gravity of the situation, and expects the House to vote for impeachment, but freely expressed his intention to test the conflict which has arisen only in the courts.

To-night the President gave a dinner party to the members of the National Democratic Executive Committee, and the resident Democratic Committee, which was attended by about forty persons. The entertainment commenced at six and lasted until ten o'clock.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—Much excitement was occasioned throughout the city this morning, owing to the arrest of Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, on affidavit made by the Secretary of War, Stanton. At seven o'clock General Ord delivered to David S. Gooding, Marshal of the District of Columbia, the following warrant:

United States of America, District of Columbia, to David S. Gooding, United States Marshal of the District of Columbia:

I, David K. Cartter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, hereby command you to arrest Lorenzo Thomas, of said District, forthwith.

The following is the affidavit of Hon. E. M. Stanton, on which the warrant was issued:

To Hon. David K. Cartter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia: Came Edwin M. Stanton, of the City of Washington, in the said District, and upon oath, says that on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, he, the said Edwin M. Stanton, duly held the office of Secretary of the Department of War under and according to the Constitution and laws of the United States, that he had prior to said 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, been duly nominated and appointed to the said office of Secretary for the Department of War by the President of the United States, and that his said nomination had been submitted in due form of law to the Senate of the United States, and his said nomination had been duly assented to and confirmed by and with the advice of the Senate; and he, the said Edwin M. Stanton, had duly accepted said office and taken and subscribed to all the oaths required by law upon his induction into said office, and was in the actual possession of said office and performing the duties thereof on said 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, and he had never resigned said office or been legally dismissed therefrom, and he claims that he does now legally hold said office, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges and powers thereof; and the said E. M. Stanton on oath further states that on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, in the city of Washington aforesaid, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, made and issued an order in writing under his hand, and with the intent and purpose of removing him, the said Edwin M. Stanton from the said office of Secretary for the Department of War, and authorizing and empowering Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army of the United States, to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and directing him, the said Thomas, to immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office; and your affiant further states that the said pretended order of removal of him from the said office of Secretary of War is wholly illegal and void, and contrary to the express provisions of an act duly passed by the Congress of the United States on the second day of March, 1867, entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices." Your affiant, on oath, further states that the said Lorenzo Thomas did, on the said 21st day of February, A. D., 1868, in said city of Washington, accept the same pretended appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and on the same day left with your affiant a copy of the said pretended order of the President, removing your affiant as Secretary of War, and appointing said Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*, certified by the said Lorenzo Thomas, under his hand as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and on the said 21st day of February A. D. 1868, in the city of Washington aforesaid, delivered to your affiant the said pretended order of Andrew Johnson; the said Lorenzo Thomas, with intent to cause your affiant to deliver to him, the said Thomas, all records, books, papers and other public property now in his, the affiant's custody and charge as Secretary of War; and your affiant further states on oath that he is informed and believes that the said Thomas in the said city of Washington and District aforesaid exercised or attempted to exercise the duties of Secretary of War, and to issue an order as such, and your affiant is also informed and believes that the said Lorenzo Thomas gives out and threatens that he will forcibly remove your complainant from the buildings and apartments of the Secretary of War in the War Department, and forcibly take possession and control thereof under the said pretended appointment of the President of the United States as Secretary of War *ad interim*; and your affiant further alleges that the appointment under which the said Thomas claims to act and to hold and perform the duties of Secretary of War is wholly unauthorized and illegal, and that the said Thomas by accepting such appointment and thereunder exercising and attempting to exercise the duties of Secretary of War, has violated the provision of the fifth section of the act above referred to, and thereby has been guilty of a high misdemeanor and subjected himself to the pains and penalties prescribed in the fifth section against any person committing such offense, whereupon your affiant prays that a warrant may be issued against the said Lorenzo Thomas, and that he may thereupon be arrested and brought before your honor, and thereupon that he may be dealt with as the law and justice in such case appoints.

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 21st day of February, A. D., 1868.

[Signed,] D. K. CARTTER, Chief Justice.

Sworn to and subscribed before me by Edwin M. Stanton, of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, this 22d day of February, 1868.

Gen. Thomas was released on bail, according to the following bond:

United States of America, District of Columbia, to wit: On the 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1868 before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, personally appeared Lorenzo Thomas, E. A. Ellison and George R. Hall, and severally acknowledged themselves to owe the United States of America, that is to say the said Lorenzo Thomas, to the sum of five thousand dollars, and the said E. A. Ellison and George R. Hall to the sum of five thousand dollars each, to be respectively levied on their bodies, goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to and for the use of the United States, if the said Lorenzo Thomas shall make default in the performance of the conditions under written. The condition of the above recognizance is such that if the above named Lorenzo Thomas appear before me, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in Washington, in the said District, on Monday, the 24th inst., at ten o'clock A. M., then the above within recognizance shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force and virtue.

Acknowledged before me.
(Signed.) D. K. CARTER, Chief Justice.

There were present at Secretary Stanton's office, this morning, Representatives Moorhead and Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Van Horn and Van Wyck, of New York; Dodge, of Iowa; Ames, of Massachusetts; Mr. Freeman Clark, of New York, and ex-member Columbus Delano, of Ohio.

After a long conversation with Robert J. Walker, Gen. Thomas left his office. It is reported Walker's advice to him was to remain passive, to carry out all orders of the President, but to wait the action of Court, but not to forcibly eject Stanton. Grant took no part in the controversy between Stanton and Thomas.

After Thomas left the friends of Stanton also left. After leaving the War Department, Thomas, in company with Robert J. Walker, went to Grant's headquarters, thence to the White House, where he was admitted without delay. Attorney General Stanberry, Secretary Wells and R. J. Kennedy were present at the interview. General Thomas conversed at some length with the President, giving an account of his interview with Stanton. The President then withdrew to the library with Stanbery, where a private conversation was had. In a short time the President re-appeared and wrote out some order, which was borne away by Colonel Moore. It was rumored this was a peremptory order to Stanton to withdraw forthwith from the war office.

The galleries of the House were densely crowded to-day, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. Nearly, if not all the Senators were on the floor, including Mr. Wade, who was supplied with a seat near the Speaker. Strict attention was paid to the reading of the impeachment report, and the interest in the debate continued apparently unabated until recess. The galleries to-night were again crowded. Many visitors were here from neighboring cities. There seems no question, from what can be ascertained of the views of Republicans, that the House will pass the impeachment resolution by a majority. The action of several of them only is now in doubt.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1868.

SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate communications from the President in reply to a resolution of inquiry in regard to the Island of San Juan and Puget Sound. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. ANTHONY, this being the anniversary of Washington's birthday, moved to adjourn.

Mr. DOOLITTLE asked unanimous consent to designate one o'clock Monday for him to address the Senate.

Mr. CONNESS said unless more important business should demand their attention there would be no objection.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I suppose there is no greater or more important business than the question of reconstruction.

Mr. EDMUNDS—I object to any debate.

The CHAIR decided a debate out of order, and put the question for adjournment, Mr. Doolittle vainly endeavoring to add another remark, and the Senate adjourned at 12:15.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced that the regular order of business was the consideration of the bill from the Committee on Patents for the relief of Samuel Pierce, on which Mr. Peters, of Maine, was entitled to the floor.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, rising to a privileged question, moved that the Clerk read Washington's Farewell Address.

The SPEAKER ruled it not a privileged question, and asked Mr. Peters if he yielded the floor to allow the resolution to be offered.

Mr. PETERS declined.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to adjourn.

The SPEAKER said the gentleman from Maine could not be deprived of his right to the floor except by his own consent, and therefore the motion could not be entertained.

Mr. HOLMAN appealed from the Speaker's decision.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., the appeal was tabled.

Mr. PETERS yielded the floor to Mr. Eliot, who reported an unimportant bill from the Committee on Commerce, which was passed.

Mr. ELDRIDGE then asked leave to offer a resolution.

Messrs. SPALDING and SCHENCK renewed the objection, the latter remarking in an undertone that if they wanted an address, they should send for Andy, as he makes the address of the 22d of February, but for himself, he did not want anything from that source.

Mr. INGERSOLL suggested an amendment to the resolution, so that the farewell address shall be listened to next week, when there might not be such important business before the House as was expected to-day.

Mr. ELDRIDGE hoped the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Ingersoll] would not throw contempt on the question, adding that it was disgraceful to himself and the House.

The SPEAKER stated in reply to Mr. Ingersoll that if the resolutions were received by unanimous consent and the previous question was not moved, a motion to postpone would be in order.

Mr. SCHENCK having refused to withdraw his objections, Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to adjourn in honor of Washington.

Mr. KERR moved said adjournment be till Tuesday.

The yeas and nays were called for, and both motions rejected by a strict party vote.

Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, on leave, introduced a bill to prevent and punish the unlawful use of public money and property, punishing with fine and imprisonment, any United States officer or other person for loaning, depositing, or otherwise using or disposing of any money or property of the United States for their own benefit. He explained the necessity of the bill to be, that the present law has been decided to apply only to officers of the Government, while this bill applies to their clerks and all other persons. He had informally submitted the bill to the Judiciary Committee, and it had the unanimous approval of the Committee. The bill was passed.

Mr. EGGLESTON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports in certain cases. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. PILE asked leave to introduce a bill to abolish the office of Adjutant General.

Mr. GLOSSBRENNER objected.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back to the Senate the bill for protection in certain cases of persons making disclosures as parties or testifying as witnesses. After an explanation by Mr. Williams, from which it appeared that suits now pending in English courts for the recovery of property in the late Southern Confederacy, a witness was held not liable to testify because his testimony would subject his property to confiscation, and that this bill was intended to remedy such difficulties. The bill was passed.

The Pierce patent bill was passed.

The House went into committee and considered the pension bill, appropriating $30,350,000, which was discussed, reported to the House and passed.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, at ten minutes past two, rose to make a report from the Committee on Reconstruction.

The SPEAKER gave an admonition to the spectators in the gallery and to the members on the floor to preserve order during the proceedings about to take place, and to manifest neither approbation nor disapprobation.

Mr. STEVENS said: From the Committee on Reconstruction I beg leave to make the following report: That in addition to the papers referred to, the committee find that the President, on the 21st day of February, 1868, signed and ordered a commission or letter of authority to one Lorenzo Thomas, directing and authorizing said Thomas to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and to take possession of the books, records, papers and other public property in the War Department, of which the following is a copy:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.

SIR: The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been removed from office as Secretary of the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the duties pertaining to that office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all records, books, papers and other public property entrusted to his charge.

Respectfully, yours,
[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General U. S. A.

Official copy respectfully furnished to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

[Signed] L. THOMAS,
Secretary of War, *ad interim*.

Upon the evidence collected by the Committee, which is hereafter presented, and in virtue of the power with which they have been invested by the House, they are of opinion that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, should be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. They therefore recommend to the House the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

[Signed] THADDEUS STEVENS,
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
JOHN A. BINGHAM,
F. C. BEAMAN,
C. T. HULBURD,
JOHN F. FARNSWORTH,
H. E. PAINE.

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

The report having been read, Mr. STEVENS said: Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention in the first instance to discuss the question, and if there be no desire on the other side to discuss it, we are willing that the question shall be taken on the knowledge which the House has. Indeed, the fact of removing a man from office while the Senate is in session, without the consent of the Senate, is itself, if there was nothing else, and always has been considered a high crime and misdemeanor, and was never before practiced. But I will not discuss this question unless gentlemen on the other side desire so to do. If they do, I shall for the present give way to them and say what I have to say in conclusion.

Mr. BROOKS then took the floor, and after referring to his want of time to prepare a minority report, said he was utterly inadequate to discharge the duty which had devolved upon him on this august day, the anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country, and to express himself with that solemnity which he felt in rising to resist this unholy and unconstitutional proceeding. He knew not why the ghost of impeachment had appeared in a new form. It had been laid hitherto in the House, but a minority of the members on the other side, forcing its influence and power on the majority, had at last succeeded in compelling its party to attempt the impeachment of the President.

We have, he said, been long in the midst of revolution. Long has the country been agitated in the throes of a revolution, but we are now approaching the last and final stage of that revolution. There is nothing new in what we are doing. We but repeat the history of the past. We are traversing over and over again the days of Cromwell and Charles the First and Charles the Second, and we are traversing over and over again all the scenes of the French revolution. We have been told, though not here and now, that the President should be impeached because he was an obstruction in the way of reconstructing certain States, or rather an obstacle to the party which would be but is not directly in power. Sir, we are all obstructions to that party, my associates and myself. We all have been and intend to be obstacles in the way of its high-handed proceedings, and if the President is to be removed as an obstacle in the way of the party in power, it is equally within their power, by the exercise of a tyrannical majority, to remove every obstacle, and have sole control of the Government. But I bid them beware, in no spirit of defiance, but from a devoted love for my country; I bid them beware, and to proceed no further in their revolutionary steps. Speaking in behalf of those who have sworn to support the Constitution, in behalf of my associates here, in behalf of those thundering majorities whose voices are roaring outside of the capital, and who are waiting for a constitutional opportunity to enter, I bid you beware. Your impeachment will avail you nothing. The President is to be tried before the Senate with all the forms of law, and before you can achieve the final result he will be removed from your authority by the constitutional termination of his office. If you proceed further and depose the President by violence, if you suspend him; if you throw him out of office except by due process of impeachment, I tell you in behalf of thousands, and tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands, and millions of the people, that we will never, never, so help me God, never, never submit. [Laughter on the Republican side.] Sir, we have the physical power of the country with us; the bone and muscle of the country are ours; the heroism of the country is ours; four-fifths of the army of the United States is composed of the Democracy of the country, and if you proceed to introduce politics into the army, the Democratic soldiers will follow their Democratic instincts and will stand by the Constitution and the laws. I, therefore, Mr. Speaker, bid you beware of unconstitutional, illegal or extraordinary proceedings. Proceed in your forms of impeachment, through all the manipulations and sinuosities and tergiversations of the law, and we shall cheerfully submit, because it is our duty so to do as constitutional, obedient men; but step an inch further over the bounds of the Constitution and proceed, as is frequently proposed, in a violent and revolutionary manner, and you precipitate violence and revolution.

Mr. BROOKS went on to argue that the matter on which the impeachment of the President was proposed was a legal question, and that the President had as much right to judge of the constitutionality of the tenure of office act as the House or Senate had. If he were advising the majority of the House to its overthrow he would hurry on this matter. Andrew Johnson had little or no power as President of the United States. He was without authority, or influence, or patronage. Congress had so manacled him as almost to overthrow Executive power, and if they did not succeed in re-electing him to the Presidency, they would at least immortalize his name on the pages of history as the most glorious defender of liberty that ever lived under any constitutional government whatever. [Laughter among Republican members.]

Mr. SPALDING having had five minutes allotted to him from Mr. Bingham's time, said: Mr. Speaker, I feel myself to be in no proper frame of mind or heart to attempt a rhetorical display on this occasion. I can appreciate the sentiment of the gentleman from New York, Mr. Brooks, when he says the question before us is filled with solemnity; but when he, with his usual eloquence, attempts to use gasconade to drive members of the House from a conscientious discharge of duty, I say to my friend, he has mistaken his calling.

Sir, no more important duty can devolve upon this House of Representatives than that of considering the question whether articles of impeachment shall be preferred against the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and for long months—yea for years—I have resisted with all my personal influence the approach to the crisis which is now before us. The President has done many very censurable things, but I would not in my conscience say the President should be holden to answer on the charge of the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors until something could be made tangeble whereby he had brought himself in conflict with the laws of the nation.

It has seemed to me for weeks that that officer was courting the very hour and very occasion which is upon us, and the consequence of which will be upon him. He has thrown himself violently in contact with the act of Congress of the 2d of March last, by the vote of the constitutional number of two-thirds of the Senate and two-thirds of the House of Representatives over his veto, assigning his reasons to the contrary. It matters not how many acts can be found upon the statute books in years gone by contrary to the priciples of that act. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks) numbered three, and he might have numbered thirty or three hundred, but still if, within the last six or nine months, Congress has in a constitutional manner made an enactment against which the Chief Executive of the nation throws himself, he commits an act for which he should be impeached, just as clearly and conclusively as if there had never been legislation to the contrary. This enactment, if it be a legal and constitutional enactment, repeals by its own force all those prior enactments to which the gentleman from New York alluded, and nothing in that act is more clear than that the President shall not remove any civil officer who has been appointed with the concurrence of the Senate of the United States without the concurrence of that body when it is in session.

It is true that the right of suspension was given to the Executive during the recess of the Senate, but that right of suspension ceased so soon as the Senate convened, and now not only in the face of the decision of the Senate, saying that the suspension of the Secretary of War, made during the recess, was without good cause, but in the face of the penalties of the act of March 2d, 1867, entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers," the President yesterday sent to the Senate a message declaring in terms that he had removed Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. The sixth section of that act declares that every removal, appointment or employment made, had or exercised contrary to its provisions, shall be deemed and are declared to be high misdemeanors, on conviction of which the offender may be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or may suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court.

Mr. WOODWARD desired to ask a question, but Mr. SPALDING declined to yield, and continued his argument. He said: Now, sir, if there be any efficacy in the enactment of Congress, we are not called upon to ascertain through a committee whether this act of the President be a high crime and misdemeanor, because Congress has already, on the face of this enactment, decided it to be such, and the President, as if to do despite the action of Congress, has thrown down the glove; he has assumed the boldness to say to the Senate, notwithstanding your reasons to the contrary, that I had not the right to suspend the Secretary of War, I assume the constitutional right to throw that officer from his position entirely, and I do it, your law and your action to the contrary notwithstanding. I am brought to the conclusion, that so long as we submit to these violent assaults upon Congress, and upon all its doings, we never can have peace; and I am brought to the conclusion that we must all, with unanimity, vote for the resolution this day introduced.

Mr. BINGHAM took the floor.

Mr. PRUYN desired to inquire as to the probable course of the debate, and whether an opportunity would be afforded for members generally to express their views in regard to this very important question.

Mr. BINGHAM said he was not able to answer the question further than to express his own wish and hope that the House would deliberate fully on the question.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said so far as he had anything to say in the matter, he would let the debate go on until the last moment of to-day, but that he desired to have the vote taken before the House adjourned.

Mr. PRUYN asked Mr. STEVENS to be so kind as to indicate whether he meant, when speaking of the last moment of the day, sunset, midnight or the usual hour of adjournment.

Mr. STEVENS said he would say five o'clock.

Mr. PRUYN remarked, then we are to discuss this question between now and five o'clock.

Mr. BINGHAM proceeded to argue in support of the resolution. He said all right-minded men must concede that the question under consideration is one of supreme importance to all the people of the country. I protest for myself that I am utterly incapable of approaching the question in the spirit of a partisan, and I repel the intimation of the gentleman from New York, Mr. Brooks, that I am careless of the obligation of my oath or unconcerned about the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws. I look upon the Constitution of the country as the very breath of the nation's life. I look this day on the consideration of this great question as did the gentleman from New York and ask him [Brooks] in the consideration of the matter to ponder upon those deatnless words of the Father of our Country, wherein he declared that the Constitution, which at any time exists until changed by the action of the whole people, is sacred and obligatory upon all, upon all, sir, from the President to the humblest citizen within the limits of the Republic; upon every human being standing within the jurisdiction of the Republic. Washington but re-echoes the words which himself and his associates had embodied in the Constitution, that this instrument and the laws made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land.

The issue involved is not, as the gentleman from New York said, the question of an office, but whether the supremacy of the Constitution shall be maintained by the people of the Republic. The President of the United States has assumed to set himself above the majesty of the law. He has assumed to defy the law. He has assumed to challenge the representatives of the people to sit in judgment of his malfeasance in office. Any man who has considered and observed my conduct touching this question, which has so long agitated this House and this country, must have discovered that I have held myself back, and have endeavored to keep others back from making any unnecessary issue between the President and the representatives of the people touching the manner in which he had discharged the duties of his great office. I had no desire to resort unnecessarily to the last power reposed by the people in their Representatives, and in their Senators, for the vindication of their own violated Constitution and laws, so long as there was any doubt hanging over the question. Notwithstanding there was much in the conduct of the President to call for the interposition of the representatives of the country, yet so long as there was any doubt hanging over the question of his liability to impeachment within the text and spirit of the Constitution, I was unwilling to utter one syllable to favor such a proposition, or to accord a vote to advance it.

With the past I am perfectly satisfied. I am responsible to it and to those who sent me here, and to the Constitution, and to the Common Father of us all. I have said nothing heretofore, I have done nothing heretofore, which, dying, I would wish to change. I stand here, however, to-day, filled with the conviction that the President of the United States has deliberately and criminally violated the Constitution, his oath of office, and the statutes of the country. I propose to make clear, in the short time which I will occupy, the proposition which I have just uttered, and in attempting to do it, I desire to say it is a moment of pain, of sorrow, and of grief to me, to be compelled, as a representative of the people, to make the utterance that the President of the United States has set this bad example to all the people of the country by trampling the Constitution and law under foot.

Mr. BINGHAM went on to argue the question of law involved in the matter, and to show that the President himself had virtually admitted the constitutionality of the tenure of office bill by exercising the power of suspension and sending his reasons therefor to the Senate, for which he had no authority except by that law. The gentleman from New York [Brooks] had warned them to beware. Beware of what? Beware of rendering a faithful obedience to their oaths as representatives? To beware of taking steps authorized by the Constitution to put this usurper of authority on trial before the only tribunal on earth authorized to try him for the crimes charged? Did not the gentleman know that it is written in the Constitution that the President, the Vice President, and every other civil officer of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of high crimes and misdemeanors? Did he not know that it is written in the same Constitution that the representatives of the people shall have the sole power to try impeachment? And yet the gentleman told them to beware—to beware of putting the President on trial, he [Bingham] understood him to say. There was enough in the correspondence submitted yesterday to justify the House in drawing the inference that the President is, by his act, guilty of another crime under another act of Congress additional to the act of 1861, which makes it a high crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person by force, threat or intimidation, to attempt to prevent any person exercising the functions of an officer of the government of the United States. He undertook to say that on a full investigation of the case, the President would be found guilty of attempting by threat and by intimidation, if not by force, to prevent the Secretary of War exercising the duties of the office to which he had been assigned by the solemn judgment of the Senate. It pained him to make such an utterance. If he had had any control over the President, he would have prevented him from uttering such words as those which he had uttered to his Adjutant General, who had appeared to-day in person at the war office, demanding the surrender of the office, notified the Secretary of War that he would not obey his orders, or recognize him as Secretary of War, and that he would take possession of the mails for the Department of War, and all by orders of the President.

There was evidence enough to satisfy him that the President of the United States was so bent on his own destruction, or on the destruction of the Republic, that he was capable of running to any extreme of madness. He proposed to curb him, not in the spirit of a partizan, but in the spirit of a representative of the people, acting under the obligations of his oath. No one would rejoice more than himself to know that when the case would have been presented to the Senate as a high court of impeachment, it should become clear to the satisfaction of that body that the President had only erred in judgment, and had not intended to offend the Constitution, to defy the Congress, or to set aside the supremacy of the laws. He would rejoice at his acquittal, not only for his own sake, but for the sake of the Constitution of the country. But in the light of what the President had already declared and put on record, he [Bingham] was forced to the conclusion that he meant nothing else than to defy the power of Congress, and say to Congress, whatever laws you have passed, or whatever laws you may pass, I will disregard them whenever in my own judgment I deem them not in accordance with or not in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States, and let you do your worst. That was the President's opinion, and having taken it, he [Bingham] proposed to have him put on trial.

The gentleman [Brooks] he continued, talks about liberty. Liberty is as dear to me and mine as it can be to that gentleman or his. I stand here to-day for that liberty which is regulated by law; that liberty which belongs alike to us all; which is not the exclusive prerogative of those who hold high official stations; that lawless liberty, the liberty which the kite shows to the dove, which the wolf shows to the lamb, I will have none of it. The people of the United States will have none of it. They will insist on it that man shall enjoy liberty in this country, in obedience to law and in subjection to law.

Referring to Mr. Brooks's intimations about the Democratic party taking the part of the President, he reminded him and the House that that party had not very long ago attempted to act above the law, and rise in rebellion against the Government, but that its rebellion had been crushed by the Constitution. He desired to have the question discussed fully and fairly, and should be glad to hear whatever the gentleman had to say against the rightfulness of these proceedings, or in extenuation of the President's conduct; but he wanted to hear no more warnings of the uprising of the Democratic party, and no more proclamations as to that party being a majority of the people of the country.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, said that they had been told by the gentleman from New York, Mr. Brooks, that if the President should be tried and convicted, he and the Democratic party would not stand it. The gentleman, in a dramatic and sensational manner, also told this House that he never would stand it. Hearing these things, he [Farnsworth] thought they were carried back years ago, when he listened to similar threats on this floor just preceding the rebellion. The galleries were at that time filled, but by a class of people different from that which occupied them, and who applauded to the echo the threats and menaces then expressed. He would tell the gentleman that when the President should be impeached in the mode pointed out by the Constitution for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, if it were not profane, he would call God to witness that the gentleman must stand it. When the Democrats and secessionists told us if we raised an army to conquer the rebellion, they would not stand it, we told them they should stand it, and he would say to the gentleman, when the same party is arrayed against the Union, that only half a million men were slain in the war, but a million of those who took part in the contest still live, and when necessity demands, they will come as the waves come when the tempest prevails, or as thick as autumn leaves, to maintain the supremacy of the law.

The gentleman had told them that the army was made up for the greater part of Democrats. So it was, but the rebellion broke out, and they left it and went with the disunionists. By this the army was purified. It might be that since the close of the rebellion the army has been recruited from disloyal men, but this made no difference. The friends of the Union will cleanse the army again. He had heard enough of these threats of the Democratic party ten years ago. It was the same old party which they met in the field, and at the polls, and vanquished. They were met here to-day, and they would be again defeated. What was in this question? A great deal. He trusted, that he came to its discussion in a proper spirit. It was not the mere question whether Andrew Johnson should be removed from office. There were other and greater interests involved. The question was, whether the Union spirit in ten States should be crushed out, and rebels again have the supremacy; whether the Government should be maintained and the trophies richly won during four years of bloody war shall be wrested from the hands of a liberty loving people, or kept and maintained.

He cared little for Andrew Johnson. For months past he never had a doubt that the man would be impeached. He had believed that the evil in the man would come out, step by step, and develope itself until he capped the climax by violating the supreme law of the land, the Constitution of the United States.

In the correspondence with General Grant, the President said his action with reference to the suspension of Stanton was not under the tenure of office bill, but under the Constitution, and outside of that law, and that he was only exercising his constitutional rights. What did the President say now? Was he acting under the tenure of office bill, or the Constitution?

Mr. FARNSWORTH read from the Constitution also the powers of the President to appoint to office, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. BARNES with the consent of Mr. FARNSWORTH, read from another part of the Constitution, namely: The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I would inquire whether the Secretary of War is any part of the army or not.

Mr. BARNES—I contend that the Secretary of War is part of the army of the United States.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—The Secretary of War is a civil officer. Such a thing as the removal of a cabinet officer during the session of Congress was never before done by a President. President Jackson removed his Secretary of the Treasury, but this was during the recess of Congress, and at that time the whole party of which the gentleman from New York was not only a zealous but an excellent member, cried in protest against Jackson for removing a cabinet officer during the vacation. But here, a few days ago, after the Senate had gravely declared that the reasons assigned by the President for the suspension of Secretary Stanton were not sufficient, the President sent to the Senate a mere letter, stating that he had removed Mr. Stanton, not under the tenure of office law, but by virtue of his authority under the Constitution. The President addressed his letter to Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, that his functions as such officer would cease after its receipt.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said the President had acted in flagrant violation of the law regulating the tenure of office, and if he had looked all over the laws to court impeachment, he could not have succeeded better than he had on this occasion. Both the law and Constitution had been violated by him. When the President took the oath to support the Constitution, it was also his duty to see that the laws were faithfully executed. Who was this Andrew Johnson, who sets himself in defiance of the Constitution and laws?

A gentleman, near Mr. Farnsworth, answered that Johnson was one for whom his party voted.

Another said Johnson was a Republican President.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied—I say, so were we deceived. I repented of my vote. The Republican party were cheated into his support, and the ungrateful, despicable, mean, traitor President, turned his back on the men who elected him, and the friends who railied around him. He turned his back on men, including those in Tennessee, who supported him, and went over to the party he had fought, not only at the ballot box but in the field. Who is this Andrew Johnson, that he should set himself up against Congress, the courts and the people? By what authority did he take it upon himself to oppose the law passed in accordance with the constitutional forms? Was it because God gave him more brains and moral character, and a clearer judgment than He had given to other men?

Let this House and the Senate teach Andrew Johnson that there is a power stronger than the President, namely: the power of the people, whose representatives were speaking here today. The gentleman from New York says if we enter on the trial, the term of the President would expire before the trial was concluded. The President's letter to Mr. Stanton and Thomas presents a complete, perfect case. We need swear no witnesses and take no testimony. Read the law—read the Constitution, and the case is all there as plainly as if the President had confessed the fact. I trust the Senate will do its duty fairly and completely. If the President could remove Stanton, he could remove every other member of his Cabinet and all other officers excepting the members of the Judiciary. We see by the newspapers that the President has created a new department, the Department of the Atlantic. We now see that failing to make a tool of Gen. Sherman, he rescinds so much of the order as assigns that officer to command. We hear that he has a pliant tool for the command. No doubt he will find other tools. Why create an additional department now, ignoring General Grant? The President issued his orders direct to his subordinates. If the President did that, when he had a pliant tool he might order General Grant into arrest. Who doubts his purpose, that when he has the War Department and the army at his beck, and Grant under arrest, where are we? The army in the hollow of his hand, and where are we? If he can turn out others, he can turn us out. What is the effect? No reconstruction. The country is to be told that with his pliant tools he will force the Democratic party to nominate him and keep his seat warm.

Mr. GETZ—I don't think the Democratic party can be forced in that way.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Do you say you will not support him?

Mr. GETZ—Yes, if he shall be nominated.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—That's the old Democratic party practice of going it blind. [Laughter.]

Mr. GETZ—Oh, no.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, resuming, said he understood Mr. Brooks to remark that two-thirds of the army was recruited from rebels.

Mr. BROOKS replied that he had not said anything like it. The gentleman must be dreaming.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—What did you say then?

Mr. BROOKS—There is my speech. I will not change it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—If the gentleman will not tell, I will maintain what the gentleman said.

Mr. BROOKS—I said the larger number of the army was made up of Democrats. [Laughter.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I that is a correction, I stand corrected. I supposed there were convertible terms. I know they were in 1860. When the war came on they were rebels.

Mr. BROOKS—I said if the President was impeached for the cut of his coat or the color of his hair, it was our duty to submit.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I understood the gentleman to declare, in an emphatic manner, that he never would submit.

Mr. BROOKS—The gentleman has been dreaming.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Did not the gentleman say he would not submit?

Mr. BROOKS—I said you had a right to impeach the President.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—What did you mean by saying the Democratic party made up the strength of the army?

Mr. BROOKS—I said that as long as the majority of the House acted in conformity with the Constitution and forms of law, it was our duty to submit; but that if proceedings were independent and against the law, we would not submit.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—The gentleman sets up his own idea of law. That is what the rebels said in 1860, that Lincoln was a sectional candidate, and we defy you to elect him. They said in both houses that they would not submit if we elected a President according to the Constitutional forms, and that, said one Democrat, was as good as five Republicans, and all that. Now I would tell my friend from New York that I come from a district which gave me 14,000 votes, and I will put any one of them against two secession Democrats. [Laughter.]

Mr. GETZ—Does the gentleman propose to inaugurate another civil war?

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I propose to put it down.

Mr. PRUYN asked if Congress should pass an act affecting the gentleman's person and property without color of law, would he submit or not? When is resistance to oppression to commence.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that the gentleman's question is a contradiction. I would appeal to the Courts. This would not be resisting law, because a remedy is afforded. We must never resist law—never until you reach the final point of revolution. The Constitution gives us a Court of impeachment, and we are in it to-day, and propose to urge the case to a conclusion, and when judgment is pronounced, then will come the question whether the people will stand it or not.

Mr. PRUYN—I don't understand the gentleman as censuring the President, in consequence of differing in opinion as to law.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I don't understand that the President differs with me. I cannot find in his letters to Stanton or Thomas whether he has any opinion of law one way or the other.

Mr. FARNSWORTH gave way to Mr. KELLEY, who moved that the House take a recess for one hour and a half, and that the evening be devoted exclusively to debate.

After remarks by several it was agreed that the debate be continued this evening, and resumed Monday and continue till five o'clock on that day, when a vote on the pending proposition be taken, each speaker to be limited to thirty minutes.

The House then took a recess until half-past seven.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. FARNSWORTH concluded his speech, expressing the belief that the Senate had patriotism and firmness enough to convict Andrew Johnson, and remove him from the office he has so long disgraced.

Mr. BAKER spoke in support of the impeachment resolution. It was plain to him that the well being of the Republic made it the duty of the representatives of the people to arraign the President for high crimes and misdemenors.

Mr. PHELPS spoke in opposition to impeachment, defending the President as the supporter of the Constitution which he was solemnly sworn to preserve, protect and defend.

Mr. KELLEY spoke in favor of impeachment. It was just that Andrew Johnson be, without undue delay, degraded from the high office he has disgraced.

Mr. BECK spoke against the resolution, and spoke in approval of the action of the President.

Mr. LOGAN spoke in favor of impeachment. The case was a very plain and simple one. He believed the intention of Johnson was to inaugurate a rebellion and revolution, and intimated if he had none but Democrats to sustain him, he did not think they would do any more fighting, for he (Johnson) would not stand by them.

Mr. HOLMAN opposed the resolution, and had sent to the Clerk's desk, Washington's farewell address.

Mr. PETERS made a point of order that the address was not pertinent to the subject before the House.

The SPEAKER *pro tem*, (Blaine) sustained the point, and the reading was suspedned.

Afterwards Mr. PETERS'S point of order was withdrawn, and Mr. HOLMAN allowed to have the Farewell Address printed in his speech in the *Globe*.

Mr. INGERSOLL spoke for impeachment, and presented the following telegram:

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Feb. 22, 1868.

The usurpations of Andrew Johnson have created a profound sensation in the State. His act is the act of a traitor; his treason must be checked. The duty of Congress seems plain. The people of Illinois attached to the Union, I firmly believe demand his impeachment, and will heartily sustain such action by our Congress. The peace of the country is not to be trifled with by the presumptive demagogues. We know the national Congress will proceed wisely and cautiously, but let it proceed. Millions of loyal hearts are panting to stand by the stars and stripes. Have no fear—all will be well. Liberty and order will again triumph.

[Signed] R. J. OGLESBY.

After some further debate, the House, at a quarter past one, took a recess till Monday morning.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 23, 1868.

COLLISION.

Early yesterday morning a collision occurred near Binghampton, on the Erie Railroad, resulting in the destruction of the engine of a way train, and partial demolition of the engine of a passenger train. A brakeman of one train alone was injured.

Mrs. George Stevens, better known as Mary Gannon, the actress, died yesterday.

THE ROCK ISLAND FUNDS.

Edward W. Dunham, Treasurer of the Rock Island Road, testified before the referees, and his statement was read in court yesterday, that he received as such Treasurer for what he supposed might have been the proceeds of the new 49,000 shares of stock $4,795,536 02. There was loaned of these proceeds $1,500,000 to a solvent firm of high credit; to Jay Cooke & Co. $500,000; to Vermylee & Co. $200,000. Each of these loans was made on United States Government bonds, to an individual in high credit, and solvency. There was a loan of $78,500 on 785 shares of the capital stock of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company of $100 each, the market value of which was 140 per cent. deposited with an incorporated company of the highest solvency and credit on the accountable receipt of $500,000 with the Union National Bank of Chicago, on interest; $2,500,000, the remainder of the proceeds, has continued on deposit with the Corn Exchange Bank to the credit of the company. The loans were made on call, except that the incorporated company was to have twenty days' notice.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer Hansa, from Bremen via Southampton on the 11th, arrived to-night.

THE TRIBUNE ON IMPEACHMENT.

The *Tribune* leader of to-morrow will say: The President has assumed the responsibility of breaking a law; Congress must assume the responsibility of impeaching him. Not to do so in the face of this flagrant and insolent proceeding is to become a partner in the crime. It is not to consider the party influence of impeachment—of its effect upon Presidential cadidates. We would rather see the Republican party, candidates and all, driven into the desert of Arabia, than to have them tremble one moment in the presence of this high duty. Questions of expediency were all well enough so long as the President stood within the pale of the law; but now, when he presumes to be the executive, legislative and judicial power, when he claims to decide which laws Congress may pass and what acts are constitutional, to hesitate a moment is criminal.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WHEELING, W. VA.

New Rolling Mill at Bellaire, Ohio, Destroyed by Fire—The Work of an Incendiary—Loss $72,000—Insurance $42,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 23, 1868.

The new rolling mill recently completed at Bellaire, Ohio, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The watchman on duty states that he first discovered the fire in the blacksmith shop, and while he was engaged in extinguishing it, the flames burst out in two other parts of the building. Before assistance arrived, the entire building was enveloped in flames, and was soon completely destroyed. It had been in operation but a few weeks. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss seventy-two thousand dollars; insured for forty-two thousand dollars. McK.

The Republican Convention assembled in the hall of the House of Delegates on Saturday, and appointed delegates to the National Convention.

ASHLAND, OHIO.

Reunion of Post No. 227, Army of the Republic.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ASHLAND, February 22, 1868.

The Grand Army of the Republic, Post 227, of this place, held a grand reunion in the shape of a festival last evening. The attendance was large, and everything passed off in the best of order and with the best of feeling. The Post hall, one of the finest in the State, was beautifully decorated. The tables were loaded with the best delicacies and substantials of the season, and were presided over with grace and dignity by the fair friends of the soldier. The Post numbers nearly one hundred, and is flourishing finely.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Death of a Distinguished and Venerable Clergyman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLEFONTE, PA., February 23, 1868.

Rev. James Linn, D. D., died here this morning, aged eighty-five years. His funeral will take place on Wednesday next at one o'clock, P. M.

UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO

A Sad Accident—A Priest Killed by a Railway Train.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., February 22, 1868.—Rev. Joseph Reinshart, Catholic priest of this place, attempted to get on a passing freight train this morning, and fell under the train and was instantly killed.

For additional Telegraph see 4th page.

RELIGIOUS.

☞ TO NIGHT, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, a Sermon will be delivered by Rev. ISAAC ERRETT, of Cleveland, Ohio, in the new Christian Church, corner Beaver street and Montgomery Avenue, Allegheny. Come and hear.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—ENGINE—A good Second-hand Portable Saw Mill Engine, &c. Address stating price, condition, how long in use, "P.," Smithfield, Fayette county, Pa.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—Two competent Young Ladies for a Dramatic Company in Ohio. Apply to E. WOLFROM, Grant House, Allegheny city, between 10 and 11 this morning.

WANTED—MONEY—On Bond and Mortgage of a first-class property, $25,000. Address "O. P.," Commercial office.

WANTED—GARDENER—A Young Unmarried Man, for a Gardener, and to take care of horses in Oakland. Apply at No. 132 Second street.

WANTED—SITUATION—A Young Man who is thoroughly acquainted with his business, wants a Situation as Bookkeeper, Bill Clerk, or any other position where he can be of service. Address "S," Lock Box 150, Allegheny.

WANTED—IRON, GLASS, WHITE LEAD—Or other Pittsburgh Manufactures, to sell on Commission, by an old Traveler about to visit his trade on the Northwestern Lakes and Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. Address Traveler, this office.

WANTED—PURCHASER—Persons desiring Boarding (or otherwise) can purchase an Elegant Walnut Chamber Set, good as new, at a liberal reduction from cost, with privilege of large Second Story Front Room. Apply soon, at 90 BEAVER STREET, Allegheny. tf

WANTED—PARTNER—An energetic Business Man, with good references and from $5,000 to $8,000 cash capital, can hear of a good chance to enter as Partner in an old established Manufacturing House, by addressing W. A. H., Commercial office. MWF

WANTED—SOLICITORS—Active Solicitors for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. Best of references required. Apply to LEE & McCLEAN, Room 5, second floor Jones's Building, entrance 67 Fourth street.

WANTED—ROOM—An unfurnished second story Front Room, with a communicating Back Room, in a central location. Sixth or Penn streets preferred. Address, stating terms, Lock Box 338, Pittsburgh P. O.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$80 per month for Agents in light, new business. Send stamp for Circulars, or 10 cents for sample worth 40 cents. J. B. GEHR, Shiremantown, Pa. WS

WANTED—AGENTS—Now ready for canvassers, "The History of the War Between the States, Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results," by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. Send for circulars, with terms, and a full description of the work. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. d*

WANTED—AGENTS—For the Blue Coats, and How they Lived, Fought, and Died for the Union, with Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion. It contains over 100 fine Engravings and 500 pages, and is the spiciest and cheapest war book published. Price only $2 50 per copy. The public are cautioned against inferior works with a similar title. See that the book you buy contains over 100 fine engravings and 500 pages. Send for Circulars. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. d*

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—HOUSE—With Eight or Ten Rooms, in Allegheny, or near Oakland or Lawrenceville. Rent $600 to $700. Address Bishop KERFOOT, 119 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—HOUSE—Any one having a modern built House of Six to Eight Rooms for rent in upper part of Allegheny city, or in direction of Western Avenue, will hear of a good tenant by addressing Lock Box 368, Pittsburgh P. O.

WANTED—TO RENT—A small House in the Sixth, Seventh or Eighth Ward, preferred. Address, stating terms, location, &c., Box 1, Commercial office.

WANTED—HOUSE—A House of Nine or Ten Rooms, in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Address, with particulars, Box 1,368 Pittsburgh.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Boarders wanted, Married or Single persons can secure fine Front Rooms, with Boarding, at 46 Liberty street.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with a large, pleasant front room, furnished or unfurnished, with board, by applying at 148 Third street. Possession given April 1st.

LOST.

LOST—DOG—A Tan Terrier Dog, with ears cropped and short tail; had on a Silver Collar with lengthy inscription engraved on it. Answers to the name of "Tippy." The finder will be rewarded by returning same to No. 71 Boyle street, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE—HOUSES.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—HOUSES—Apply at 106 Fulton street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE OR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—A first-class Dwelling House, with eleven Rooms, in complete repair and in a central and pleasant part of the city. If desired, the Furniture, which is nearly new, would be sold or rented with the House. Apply to H. BURGWIN, No. 143 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS—Two very desirable and convenient Brick Dwellings, situated in a good location in Beaver, Pa. Six daily trains to Pittsburgh. Apply to THOS. McCREARY & CO., Beaver, or McELROY, DICKSON & CO., No. 54 Wood street.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues)........................ $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents. Address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE—Cheap, the Stock and Fixtures of a Retail Grocery and Feed Store, in the Borough of Sewickley, Pa. Apply to HAMILTON & McCONNELL, on the premises, or to J. M. CANNON, No. 126 Second street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—CITY LOTS—In the Eighth Ward, city of Pittsburgh. Ten Lots on Vickroy street, at the corner of Chestnut street, each 21 feet by 118 feet. Two Lots on Pennsylvania Avenue, near Boyd street, about 42 feet in front by 96 feet 6 inches in depth. For terms, &c., apply to TIERNAN & HAY, Attorneys-at-Law, 80 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE AND PUMPS—One Steam Engine, with two boilers, 33 feet by 30 inches; one No. 5 Woodward Steam Pump; one No. 8 Woodward Steam Pump; one 10 inch Lift Pump. All in good order; for sale low. Apply to JAMES S. McHUGH, Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa. eod

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A well-stocked first-class Drug Store in a central locality, for sale cheap. Terms easy. Address P. O. Box 432.

FOR SALE—TWO SCHOLARSHIPS—On Commercial Colleges of this city. Apply to this office.

FOR SALE—PRESS—A second hand Double Cylinder Taylor Press. Size of bed 31 by 46. Address this office.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDING SITES—Thirty Acres of Land lying on Squirrel Hill, City of Pittsburgh, within fifteen minutes walk of Brown's Station, Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, known as the George Sutch Farm. This land is desirably located, with many beautiful Building Sites; has an Orchard of ten acres. Will be sold in one piece, or in lots to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to A. M. SUTCH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FARM.—A Fine Farm situated in Pine Township, Allegheny County, 13 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Perrysville Plank road, containing 187 acres choice farming land, with Timber, Meadow and good Spring Water, Orchards, &c. There is a Church, School, Wagon-maker and Blacksmith shop at the place. The Farm will be sold in whole or two parts, one to contain 125 acres and the other 62 acres. This is a good chance to establish a tavern or a store. For further particulars address or apply to H. ABEL, Pittsburgh, Postoffice. d*

FOR SALE—BRINTON STATION PROPERTY—One Hundred and Fifty Acres, ten miles east of the city, on Pennsylvania Railroad; will be divided to suit purchaser. Apply to W. W. PATRICK, No. 40 Fifth street. MWF

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—No. 63 Water street, extending from Water to First street. Apply to S. McKEE & CO.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second sts., from 1st of April. Inquire on the premises of BECK, PHILLIPS & CO.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—The upper part of good House on Penn street, near St. Clair, comprising Eight Rooms and Finished Attic, in good repair and well arranged for a complete residence. Gas and Water throughout. Large yard in rear. Rent $700. Inquire of HATCH & TORRANCE, 189 Penn street, between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR RENT—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—A new modern built Double House, containing Eight Rooms and an Attic and large Cellar, with two and a half Acres of Ground, handsomely laid out, with Grapes, Peach, Pear, Cherry and Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery. Stable with four stalls and Carriage House. Situated half a mile from East Liberty, on Wilkinsburg turnpike. Apply to Dr. E. S. ABORN, 134 Smithfield street. tf

FOR RENT—TO DENTISTS—One of the best located and most convenient Dental Offices on Penn street, consisting of Parlor, Operating Room and Laboratory. Inquire of HATCH & TORRANCE, 189 Penn street, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

FOR RENT—HOUSE AND STORE—128 Third street, between Smithfield and Wood streets. Also, a small House of Three Rooms in the rear.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—From April 1st, the two-story Dwelling House, No. 174 Second street, near Grant. Inquire of A. D. SMITH, 180 Second street.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—On and after April 1st, a pleasant front Parlor located in a desirable part of the city; suitable for a physician. Has been used as such for the past two years. Apply at 148 Third street.

FOR RENT—BRICK HOUSE—Of Nine Rooms, pleasantly situated, 251 Center Avenue, $600 a year. Inquire at the house, or of CHATHAM T. EWING, Attorney-at-Law, 69 Grant street. tf

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Three elegant Rooms in the best locality, No. 96 Wood street, up stairs.

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—A new Frame Dwelling, containing Six Rooms and Two Rooms in the Attic, neatly finished, within two hundred yards of Torrens Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. For terms apply to FINLEY TORRENS, No. 66 Third street.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—From 1st of April next. The Warehouse, No. 83, on Liberty street, corner of Hay, well suited for Produce and Feed or Grocery Business. Apply on the premises (up stairs), or at my residence, Center Avenue. WILLIS BOOTHE. tf

FOR RENT—COUNTRY HOME—At Mansfield, on Pan Handle Railway, adjoining my residence. A Stone Mansion, containing ten rooms, and Stone Spring House and very superior Soft Water Spring, Wash House, Out Oven, Shrubbery, Fruit, &c.; Stable and five Acres Ground. Possession given on 1st of April. Inquire at No. 121 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, of M. B. BROWN, Mansfield. STTH

FOR RENT—DWELLING—Three story House, No. 9 Ross street, Ten Rooms in good order, containing Gas, Marble Mantels, Range, Bath Room, &c. Inquire of ORMSBY PHILLIPS, 151 Second street. tf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Two story House, No. 17 Ross street, fitted with Gas, Water, Bath Room, &c. Inquire of BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO., Second and Wood streets.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—One of the Cottages near the Fair Grounds, in Pitt township. Possession given immediately. Also, Store on the corner of Market and Second street. For terms, apply at office of Mrs. E. F. DENNY, No. 66 Third street. tf

FOR RENT—ROOM WITH POWER—From April next. Inquire at HEATH'S Planing Mill, corner of Marbury street and Duquesne Way. tf

FOR RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS—In the new building erected by the Keystone Savings Bank, 293 Liberty street, corner of Garrison alley. Immediate possession given. For terms, &c., apply at the Bank.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE AND UPPER FLOORS—On Liberty street. The Warehouse is now used as a Grain and Feed Store; Rent of same, $400. The Upper Floors will be rented at a reasonable rate. Apply at once to No. 335 Liberty street, below Wayne.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSES—Those two large four-storied Brick Warehouses on Liberty street, between St. Clair street and Barker's alley, Nos. 191 and 193, are now offered for rent, from 1st of April next. Apply at the office of BROWN & CO., Wayne Iron Works, Wayne street.

FOR RENT—STORES, HOUSES, ROOMS AND OFFICES—McMASTER, GAZZAM & BUTTERFIELD, Attorneys, 98 Grant st.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—Part of Warehouse No. 354 Penn street, lately occupied by W. B. Hays & Son. Apply to F. SELLERS & CO., No. 327 Penn street. tf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—On First street, No. 171, two doors above Smithfield street. Inquire of Dr. M. COTE, 294 Penn street.

THE RINK.

HUGE ATTRACTIONS,
FRESH NOVELTIES.

Grand Fancy Costume,
and Character Carnival.

Tuesday Evening Feb. 25,

EXHIBITION BY

Callie Curtis,

IN COSTUME.

THE TRAINED ELEPHANT

"HANNIBAL"

WILL PERFORM ON THE ICE.

BARNUM'S FAT BOY,

(WEIGHS 735 POUNDS),

Taking His First Lesson on Skates.

At the solicitation of a large number of our patrons who were prevented from attending the last Masquerade by the inclemency of the weather, we offer a Grand Carnival, which we hope to make the most brilliant and attractive event of the season. Costume Tickets can be procured up to (but not after) 5 P. M. TUESDAY. No person will be allowed on the ice, unless in costume, until 10 o'clock, when all must unmask. A few Reserved Seats can be secured by applying soon at the Rink.

ALLEGHENY CITY BONDS.—TUESDAY EVENING, February 25th, at 7½ o'clock, will be added to former lists of Stocks and Bonds to be sold on Second Floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 103 Smithfield street, $3,000 Allegheny City 6 per cent. Bonds, having twenty years to run.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

THE question of the day, in view of the New Hampshire election on the 10th of next month, is this: "If JEFF. DAVIS were a voter in that State, for the candidates of which party would he cast his ballot?" It is said that a question sometimes is as good as a sermon; and this is of that sort.

THE Democratic Committee have selected New York and the Fourth of July for holding the Presidential Convention of the party. Mayor HOFFMAN's friends have labored for New York, and the selection of that city will doubtless encourage them to believe that he has some chance of being nominated for the Vice Presidency.

THE *World* is still engaged in trying to prove that the capture of Fort Donelson by GRANT was an affair quite the reverse of what has been supposed. To fortify itself, it takes to Confederate authority as natural as a duck to mud, and with such testimony it finds no difficulty in making it perfectly clear that GRANT was more deserving of dismissal than the applause which has been accorded to him by his grateful countrymen. Why not say at once that GRANT never fought a successful battle, and is a confirmed coward!

WHAT we have already asserted on undoubted authority will shortly be stated on the floor of the House of Representatives, to wit: That the Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to remove all taxation from almost the entire class of articles of productive industry, and that the number of articles fixed in the new bill will not exceed half those embraced in the present revenue law. This will be good news to the whole country and strengthen the popular confidence in the wisdom and devotion of Congress. With legislation equally judicious on the currency, the country will once more enter on a career of prosperity.

IN an obituary of Mr. SWAIN, one of the founders of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the following occurs:

"Business is business, and nothing should interfere with it, was another of his business principles. Consequently he would take nothing off the price of an advertisement on the score of friendship or benevolence, or any of the ten thousand petty excuses made to nip the printer. A gentleman once called upon him with an advertisement of a benefit for a poor widow with several helpless children. 'How much for the advertisement under the circumstances?' said he. 'Just what it comes to' said Mr. S., 'business is business sir; charity is another question.' 'But to a poor widow, sir, every dollar saved is a matter of serious moment to her family.' 'Business is business, I repeat, sir. What I choose to give in charity is my own private affair. My business has nothing to do with it.' 'Then you will take no less?' 'Not a cent, sir.' The gentleman paid the bill very reluctantly, amounting to perhaps two dollars, and was going out of the office reflecting rather severely in his own mind upon the parsimony of Mr. S., when the latter stopped him. 'Do you know this widow? Is she honest and deserving?' 'She is.' Mr. S. slipped a ten-dollar bill into the gentleman's hand."

No doubt Mr. SWAIN in his lifetime frequently offended a class of persons, numerous at the present day, who seem to think that an editor or publisher is a free horse that may be ridden at will. This class seem to act on the principle that a paper is bound to grant all their requests without any thought of pay. Generally, more kicks than pay are in store for the recipient of the *patronage* of these persons. A good many do not yet understand that they have just the same right to the freedom of a newspaper as they have to the freedom of a public hotel, a railroad or steamboat, and no more. As a hotel keeper, a railroad officer and a steamboat captain will respond to all proper calls of charity, so will the editor or publisher of a paper, and nothing more should be expected. Those whom it may concern will be able to pursue the subject without help.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S USURPATION.

Not since the downfall of the rebellion has the public mind been so profoundly moved as within the last three days, by the attempt of ANDREW JOHNSON, by usurpation, to obtain the control of the War Department. Mr. STANTON had just been restored to the Department through the regular operation of a law of Congress. He was there in the performance of his duties and in pursuance of such a law—a law that was as sacred as any law in existence, and binding on both him and the President. Neither had a right to disobey or in any manner disregard it; but both were as much bound by it as the humblest man is bound by the law whose validity has never been questioned, and that is vital to the preservation of the most sacred right of the citizen. The proceeding of the President was, therefore, glaring usurpation, because it was in utter defiance of law, and solely to execute his personal will and accomplish a selfish purpose, conceived in anger, and pursued with a reckless disregard of means and consequences. However much men may differ in other respects, good citizens of all parties and creeds will be found acting together in supporting the unmistakable commands of a law of the land. Every private doubt and individual construction—every personal interest and party aim must go down before the majesty of law. If disobedience by the ignorant and the humble cannot be excused, when the President sets a law at defiance, and with no pressing necessity or public emergency for a plea, substitutes therefor his own will, and with all the power of his position attempts to execute it, what but his speedy IMPEACHMENT should follow? This Mr. JOHNSON has done, and Congress, we are persuaded, is preparded to do its whole duty, and impeach him.

In our columns this morning are spread out the fullest details of the President's attempt at usurpation. From them can be gained a distinct view of what Mr. JOHNSON expected to accomplish by the conspiracy which failed when Gen. GRANT, with a promptness and sagacity which will stand to his everlasting honor, indignantly refused to become his instrument. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS is performing the *role* which JOHNSON laid down for Gen. GRANT. It was necessary that the usurper should have an instrument to work with, and one has been found who is as obedient and serviceable, it would seem, as even the bad man of the White House could desire. When we come to consider the motives underlying this action and the end which, should it prove successful, will be reached, we find every rebel and every rebellious element in the land applauding the President. The bones of the dead rebellion are vitalized by this act of usurpation. In the hope in some way of benefitting themselves, the Democratic party, though unwilling to bestow a distinct indorsement, have backed the President and urged him on to this extreme act. One of the questions which present themselves is, will they urge him to go farther still, even to the crisis of revolution, into which no one doubts that ANDREW JOHNSON, if not speedily arrested, is prepared to precipitate the country? In the early dawn of the rebellion it was a question how far the Democratic masses would follow the party leaders through whose teaching it had been precipitated. And it is no less a question now, how far the leaders can take the masses of the Democratic party in support of ANDREW JOHNSON, fired as he is to the highest pitch of anger, moved by the worst passions, blind to every consequence in the pursuit of the contest which for more than three years he has waged with the representatives of the people? The Democrats in Congress, in the vain hope of gathering something from the wreck, may support the usurper and encourage him into open revolution, but we believe that the masses of their party will refuse to follow. There is a point beyond which men cannot be urged—and ANDREW JOHNSON is too poor a creature, his objects are too unpromising of profit or advantage, to enlist reflecting men of the least character to become his champions.

As in the first dawn of the rebellion, it is no less a duty now to stand by Congress against a faithless Executive. It is neither Radicalism nor Conservatism, but the majority of the land—the Republic itself—that is menaced. We feel persuaded, as we have already said, that the Republicans in Congress will do their duty. The time has fully come when policy and principle unite in support of the demand for the removal of ANDREW JOHNSON from the Presidential office, according to the forms of the Constitution, and for reasons which are as manifest as any that ever appealed to men's senses.

THE NEW ARTICLE OF DEMOCRATIC FAITH.

The publication of a new Democratic paper in St. Louis, with the significant title of "*The Repudiator*," we have already announced. Its object is the total and early repudiation of the national debt. Mr. PENDLETON and the Democratic party, whose favorite, more than any other public man, he is, have done well in going as far as they have, but neither as yet has gone far enough. Nevertheless, the stand taken by PENDLETON and the recognition he has received encourages "*The Repudiator*" to believe that the time will be short when open repudiation will be the watchword not of Mr. PENDLETON only, but of the Democratic leaders and a large portion of the party. "Mr. PENDLETON's *propositions*," says the new organ "*includes repudiation*." "This is commendable so far as it goes." "This so-called debt is a fraud," continues the new light of Democracy, therefore it asks, "would it sully the faith of the government to repudiate a fraud?" "Would it not rather," it continues, "sully its character and tarnish its honor to become the protector of thieves, of plunderers, of peculators, of tyrants, of usurpers?" That the people in this quarter may know what Pendletonian Democracy liberally interpreted by one of the faith, is, we give the following extract from the new organ:

"Let the American people show the world that they appreciate public and constitutional liberty at a higher value than they do bonds fraudulently obtained, and we shall feel no concern about sullying the 'faith of the Government.' It is the great misfortune of the country that the 'Government' has kept no faith with anybody, to whom its faith was pledged. This thing called 'the Government' has obtained a lot of bonds under false pretenses, by the practice of a trickery indictable under the statute; and it now calls upon the people to ratify its fraud. This is called honor, forsooth!"

All who are for this sort of progressive Democracy will please fall into line. That to this complexion is the Democratic faith tending, is as plain as the unclouded sun at noonday.

Mr. Seward's Land Purchase.

It is asserted in a Washington letter that the Danish and Russian representatives are in great perplexities about the payment of the land purchases which Mr. Seward has made of their respective governments. Both parties, it is said, have anything but smooth words for Mr. Seward, who and Mr. Johnson, it is asserted, were very emphatic in representing that their action was final concerning the Russian purchase; the delay is said to have brought out the fact that during the Crimean war, certain English officers who reconnoitered Alaska, reported that the capture of that country would only entail the expense of holding what was worthless; and it is furthermore said, that recently Russia came to the conclusion that it would be best to get rid of the country if the United States would purchase it, at almost any price. The thing was given into the hands of Baron Stoekl, who by skillful manipulation received the offer of seven millions, for what Russia was ready to give away. There is a story floating around, among the attaches of the legation here, that the Russian authorities were so much rejoiced at their unexpected good fortune, that they at once presented a large sum of money to their principal agents in this country.

Another Subterranean Wonder

At La Crosse they have been boring an artesian well. At the depth of two hundred and eighty feet the workmen at the well became sensible of a remarkable change going on within the bore; the drill had been working through a substratum of dark porous rock for five hours, and had been making rapid progress, when suddenly the machinery stopped, the rods became violently agitated, and a deafening explosion ensued, followed by a stream of boiling water, gushing with mighty force through the tube from the depths below. The startled workmen were blinded by clouds of steam. George Hayes, the workman in charge of the drill at the time, had a very narrow escape. He received a jet of boiling water on his neck and breast, but was partially protected by heavy woolen clothing. Others were more or less injured. The upward pressure is supposed to be not less than two hundred pounds to the square inch. The mean temperature is about 183 of Reamur's thermometer.

The New Lisbon Postoffice.

The *Buckeye State*, published at New Lisbon, Ohio, has the following relative to an item which appeared in our Washington special dispatches a few days since:

ERRONEOUS.—We notice a dispatch in the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL charging Postmaster Robertson, of this place, with delinquency, and stating that an investigation has been ordered and is now going on in regard to the same. The statement is entirely false, and without even a shadow of foundation, as the author well knew when he penned it. In justice to our worthy Postmaster, the COMMERCIAL should, and, we hope, will, make the proper correction.

The Prospect in New Hampshire.

The canvas in New Hampshire is growing animated daily. On both sides it is regarded as involving all the points of the Presidential race, and the interest is correspondingly lively. As to the prospect a letter to the *Tribune* says:

"As the canvass now stands, it is impossible to deny the fact that Gov. Harriman is sure of re-election. His majority will certainly reach 3,000, and bets are freely offered by the Union men on an additional 500. The Democrats elsewhere may doubt this, but it is true; and if they want for further evidences of the 'reaction' from this quarter, their patience will have to be as unbounded as is their hope of some day regaining the 'Paradise Lost' of their former supremacy."

IN the last annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad is that in which the officers propose that the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad shall become a cheap freight railroad, devoted to the transportation of produce and goods, rather than passengers, merchandise and produce, much of it of the bulky kind, at low rates of speed, which best assimulate with cheap carriage. It is maintained that the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad could be devoted to such a system with advantage, and by its connection at Erie with the lake shore railroads, it would offer to the products of the West, if conducted on such a system, a cheaper and quicker access to tide water than could be obtained by any other means.

A LETTER from Alabama, giving an account of the way Union voters were defrauded at the late election, says: "Old residents say the like has not been seen since 1860, and one man says that in Lee county the rebels, with their trousers in their boots, their broad-brimmed hats, and their knives and pistols, re-enacted exactly the game of terrorism and brutality by which they carried the election of secession delegates in that year. In Bullock county, by force and threats, we lost more than half of those who came up to vote. With all this we are but a few thousand short, probably less than five."

ALTHOUGH it was announced that the Wisconsin delegates were for Pendleton, such is not the fact. The Convention refused to instruct, but declared that the delegates would go to the Convention unpledged. If they are for anybody, they are for Andrew Johnson, and opposed, consequently, to the greenback policy of the Ohio man.

THE hoisting of the name of General Grant for the Presidency by the New Orleans *Tribune* and the *Republican and Advocate* is not the least significant indignation of popular sentiment.

THREE thousand colored people of Mississippi have petitioned the National Government for aid to enable them to emigrate to Liberia. They say they want to go because they stand no chance with the white people of the country. They say there is plenty of work if any favor was shown them. In this petition they say: "Few planters will allow us a teacher of our choice on the plantations, and those who teach us in the cities are scorned and hated. These things being so how can we hope to secure homes of our own or even to provide for our children? Much less can we hope to give them that education which is necessary to fit them for usefulness in life. How can we hope that our children will be any better off than we are if they grow up as they are growing up now? If we could get to Liberia, we probably could do better for ourselves and vastly better for our children; but we have no money, and cannot go without help."

PERSONAL.

—Another Tyng case is brewing in Rhode Island. The Providence *Journal* states that in Westerly, R. I., on Sunday, Rev. Frederic Denisen, pastor of the Baptist Church, and Rev. J. P. Hubbard, rector of the Protestant Episcopal church, made an exchange in accordance with previous announcement, each occupying the pulpit of the other. Both houses were very full. Rev. Mr. Hubbard, it is understood, had been admonished by his Bishop not to adopt this course of action, which will doubtless now be made the basis of ecclesiastic action. Mr. Hubbard seems to have the countenance and support of the larger portion of his parish.

—Mr. E. C. Cushman, the consul to Rome, who is charged with fighting in the ranks of the Papal army, is a brother of Miss Charlotte Cushman, the actress.

—It is reported that Mrs. Lumley, the niece of Mr. Lumley, the well-known London opera manager, who has a fine mezzo soprana voice, may shortly make her *debut* at Pike's Opera House, New York.

—Mr. Gunbrede, the artist-engraver, New York, prints the following as to what is considered *en regle* in turning down card corners in polite society: Much has been said, of late, respecting the fashion, or custom, abroad, of turning down the corners of visiting cards. A correspondent inclines to the opinion that that custom is so general in Paris, that a lady receiving her friend's card with either of the four corners broken down, can tell, at a glance, the object of the call. This is an error, for, as a general thing, there is no rule; the wording printed on the back of the card has been varied to suit the taste of those using the following words on cards—as, for instance, in French, it has been used, *Felicitation*, in the right upper hand of the card; *Condolence*, on the lower right hand; *Visite*, on the left upper corner, and *Conge* on the left lower corner of the card; and I have seen this wording placed just in the opposite direction. A translation of the French has also been made and used in the Spanish language. In English it has been used in various manners—some having it condolence, visit, adieu and congratulation. The letters P. P. C. on a visiting card—meaning, *pour prendre conge*—to take leave—are not so much in use now. Such cards are often enclosed in envelopes, and sent to one's friends just on the eve of a long journey. Most of your readers are unquestionably quite familiar with the initials, R. S. V. P., on invitation cards, meaning *repondez s'il vous plait*; or, "Send an answer if you please." This idea has been also expressed in plain English, "the favor of an answer is requested." In the matter of invitation cards being issued in the name of the mother, or parents, instead of using the daughter's name, I quite agree with your last correspondent, that when parents are at home it is much better taste to issue party invitations in their own name. For weddings, parties, or receptions, they should be always in the name of father and mother, both having equal interest in the marriage of their daughter.

—Londoners—the shopkeepers in particular—have been thrown into ecstacies by the announcement the Queen will "hold their drawing rooms at Buckingham Palace" in the course of the season. She is in robust health, and the showing of herself again will make her subjects happy again, and bring relief to London tradesmen who have become greatly depressed.

—"Veteran Observer" makes the following clever hit: "I see that Horatio Seymour is elected President of the Dairymen's Association. Like Cincinnatus to his plough—like Horace to his Sabine farm—Seymour goes to grassy meads and flowery vales where

'From knotty particles, first floating wide, Congealing butter's dash'd from side to side.'

"I respect him; for it is better to make good butter than bad politicians."

—Mr. Henry C. Murphy, in the New York Senate, last week, showed himself of the mind of Mr. Banks on the subject of the imprisonment of our people by the British authorities in England and Ireland, and said he was for arresting the English in this country who had slandered our institutions and villified the nation, and locking them up till the British Government should have liberated the American citizens now in its custody. In view of the growth of this sentiment among us, it is thought it may be a lucky thing for him that Mr. Dickens is so soon to get out of this country.

OHIO ITEMS.

The town of Urbana has been incorporated into a city, with a population of 5,307.

Mr. P. P. Mast, of the firm of Thomas & Mast, Buckeye Agricultural Works, Springfield, Ohio, leads off in the movement to add $100,000 to the endowment fund of the Ohio Wesleyan University with a gift of $10,000.

The Mahoning *Register* says: We constantly hear of new manufacturing enterprises in the Mahoning valley. Among others a company has been formed to erect iron works at Mahoningtown, near the junction of the Lawrence and Erie and Pittsburgh railroads. The ground has been presented to the company by the citizens and work is to be begun in the spring. The principal object is to manufacture spikes, one of the stockholders being proprietor of a new patent spike machine.

A girl, whose name is suppressed, having light hair and full face, left her home near Mt. Vernon one day last week, and on arriving in Crestline, fell into the hands of some men, employees on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, by whom she was detained, and at night fastened in a caboose car, where they proceeded to outrage her. During the night she was forced to submit to the embraces of no less than fourteen of these brutes. She was finally discovered by a gentleman named Anderson, who, upon expressing a desire to come to Columbus, sent her to that city, where she is now supposed to be. She is the daughter of wealthy and respectable parents, who offer a liberal reward for her return to them. It is understood that she has changed her name to that of Mary Park, and that her intellect is not very bright.

The Perry county *Weekly* says the iron ore trade along the line of the Cincinnati & Zanesville road is increasing. There is ore all the way from New Lexington to Wolf Station, twelve miles. Near the line of the railroad the vein is thin, but an acre of ore, delivered at the road is worth $1,500. An acre in the ground is worth from three to six hundred dollars; its value being governed somwhat by the stripping. Several new parties are going into the business of mining ore, and the metal is being discovered on almost every farm in the vicinity. Parties in Zanesville are buying and paying cash for all the ore that can be delivered at the road switches.

ANOTHER LONG RACE.—A match has recently been made between parties in this city and Boston parties, for a trial of speed and endurance between the horses "Empire State," formerly known as the "Larned horse" of this city, and "Ivanhoe" of Boston. The match is for $1000, each horse to carry 400 pounds, to go to sleigh or wheels, rain or shine, play or pay. They are to start from the Milldam, Boston, Saturday noon, at 12 o'clock, and trot to this city. The match is causing considerable interest among horsemen, as both horses are known to be possessed of remarkable powers of endurance and speed enough to carry them through in quick time. "Ivanhoe" has trotted fifteen miles in an hour on a track, drawing two men in a heavy wagon. "Empire State" was driven from this city to Boston a year ago last summer on a very warm day, drawing two men in a buggy, in three hours and a half. He has been in training for the past week and leaves this morning for Boston. He will be driven in the race by George R. Wesson, accompanied by his backer, William A. Eager.—*Worcester Spy.*

DR. BUTLER, of Boston, has published a work in favor of lifting as a cure, rather as the means of health. The theory seems to be, that ordinary exercise develops the external muscular apparatus inordinately, thus occasioning a draft on the forces of the system at the expense of the nutrition of organs engaged in the vital process of respiration, digestion, assimilation and excretion. Thus it comes to pass that a man may rival Hercules and yet succumb to consumption or fever; may be very strong in the arms, yet weak in the heart or stomach. The "lifting cure," by increasing the power of the internal organs, and consequently the vital strength of the organism, operates by giving the system power to throw off morbid matters, and substitute health for diseased conditions. It is deemed essential to this end that the weight raised should fall as nearly centrally as possible.

THE Nashville *Union* gives an account of a wonderful phenomenon—a mirage—near that city. It says: "Let any one who is desirous of witnessing a most startling natural phenomenon, which throws the mirage of the plains, and the mist-visions of the Scottish coast entirely in the shade, ascend the central mound in a direct line from the city, on any clear day, about an hour by sun. When half way up the declivity he will see other hills, palpable even to grass clumps and little stones, gradually rising in the air, beyond the ones he is ascending. If he pauses, these huge phantoms remain stationary; if he advances, they continue to rise before him, until within a few yards of the entrenchments, when they suddenly vanish to nothingness, like a scene in a dissolving view."

The Springfield, (Massachusetts) *Republican*, of the 14th inst., says: Manufacturing is improving, and the manufacturers are encouraged in view of a busy and profitable spring. Cotton has increased considerably in value and demand, and many of the mills are now running on full time, and with a full force of operatives. In the Boston market the demand for goods is very active, and jobbers are unable to buy up a stock of goods in hopes of higher prices, as their customers take them as fast as the mills can turn them out. Wool and woolens do not improve, as the trade has not yet recovered from its heavy losses of last fall. The market is abundantly supplied with cheap goods, and those of a heavier grade, but trade is nearly at a standstill.

AT a meeting of the directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, held in New York Thursday, a resolution was passed calling a meeting of stockholders to be held at Cleveland on the 26th of March, to take into consideration the propriety of increasing the capital stock of the Company to the amount, or to any part of the amount of earnings used in construction. Also, the propriety of consolidating, leasing or operating their road. The transfer books will close on the 25th inst., and remain closed until March 27, both inclusive.

THE VASHON CASE.

SHALL NEGROES PRACTICE LAW?

Arguments of Hon. P. C. Shannon, James H. Hopkins, Esq., John H. Bailey, Esq., Col. Thomas M. Bayne, Thomas M. Marshall, and Others.

The announcement that the Vashon case was to come up for argument in the Court of Quarter Sessions on Saturday, attracted a large attendance, especially of the leading lights of the Democracy. The members naturally divided themselves politically on the floor, and in one corner, in rather close proximity, could be seen Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, Thos. J. Keenan, John H. Bailey, James H. Hopkins, D. D. Bruce, Col. J. K. Kerr, R. C. G. Sproul, W. D. Moore, John R. Large, and others. On the Republican side, Messrs. T. M. Marshall, P. C. Shannon, John M. Kirkpatrick, R. B. Carnahan, Stephen H. Geyer, Thomas M. Bayne, Jacob F. Slagle, General A. L. Pearson, Colonel Duff, H. C. Mackrell, W. S. Purviance, A. M. Watson, and others. A considerable amount of caucusing and canvassing was indulged in, while the roll was being called for the disposition of the ordinary business, which occupied the Court until nearly one o'clock. A number of the members of the bar got tired waiting, and retired before the case was reached. All other business having been disposed of, the argument came on, upon a rule to show cause why George B. Vashon, a colored man, should not be admitted to psactice in the Court of Common Pleas. Judges Sterrett, Mellon and Stowe occupied the Bench.

OPENING ADDRESS OF JUDGE SHANNON.

Hon. P. C. Shannon, attorney for Mr. Vashon, opened the argument, and recited the circumstances under which the application assumed its present phase. On the 20th of July last he moved the admission of Mr. Vashon to the bar, and the Court, after argument, had referred the matter to a committee, consisting of Messrs. N. P. Fetterman, James Veech, Geo. Shiras, Jr., M. W. Acheson and Thomas Lazear. That committee, after careful examination, had made a report, which the speaker proceeded to read. [The report was published in full in the COMMERCIAL, a few weeks since. It was a mere statement of facts—finding that Mr. Vashon had been a student at law in the office of the late Hon. Walter Forward; that he had subsequently practiced law in the State of New York; that he was of good moral character, etc.] After that report had been made to the Court, the case was put on the argument list, and Saturday, February 22d was fixed for the hearing.

Judge Stowe—Is Mr. Vashon still a resident of this city?

Judge Shannon—I understand that he still retains his residence here. He had obtained temporary employment in Washington city, as Solicitor for the Freedmen's Bureau, to await the action of this court in regard to his admission to the bar. I do not understand that he has permanently removed from the city.

If the court please, I will only state the principal grounds on which the application has been based, and when these arguments shall have been advanced by those gentlemen who are opposed to the admission of Mr. Vashon, I shall claim the privilege of a reply.

In the first place, I claim that Mr. Vashon is a native and a citizen of Pennsylvania, and entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of a native of this Commonwealth. He is a son of our State. He was born not merely a freeman, but a citizen. Under the old Constitution, article third, he had the right to vote and hold office.

Judge Stowe—The Supreme Court had decided that the negro had no right to vote under the old Constitution, or hold office.

Judge Shannon—Well, however that may be, by the new Constitution colored citizens were simply denied the right to vote and hold office. The colored man was not denied the right of citizenship. He was a citizen; could sue and be sued; could hold property; could make a will; could be a witness in court, etc. The right to vote and hold office was denied him. Hence, I hold, that, as a citizen of Pennsylvania, he is entitled to admission. But I need not go that far. The rules of this Court do not require the applicant to be a citizen of the State. The qualifications for admission are, that the applicant shall be a citizen of the United States, and of full age. Is not the applicant a citizen of the United States? Who shall gainsay that? I would like to hear an argument on that point, as it has been intimated that the question is susceptible of argument. The Civil Rights Bill declares that all persons born in any State or territory are citizens of the United States. Mr. Vashon, then, was not only a citizen of the State, but he was an accomplished scholar, and learned in the science and practice of the law. He had studied under that distinguished lawyer and statesman, the Hon. Walter Forward, but had been unfortunately driven from his native State, in the pursuit of that happiness which is guaranteed him in the Declaration of Independence. When he had gone to New York, we find him coming triumphantly through an examination under the searching scrutiny of such men as James T. Brady—a gentleman as fastidious, perhaps, as any of my fellow members of this bar, and equally as jealous of their professional honor and dignity! Not only did Mr. Vashon pass a creditable examination here, but he was at once admitted to practice as an attorney of the Supreme Court of New York.

Judge Stowe—There is no Supreme Court of New York, in the sense in which you use the term.

Judge Shannon—That is the term they use in the certificate.

Judge Stowe—It does not, however, correspond to the Supreme Court of our State.

Judge Shannon—Well, that is immaterial. He had been examined by a Board of Examiners, consisting of three of the most learned counsellors of the United States. He comes out triumphantly from the ordeal, and in that city of New York, notwithstanding the prejudice against his race, he was admitted to all the privileges and responsibilities of an attorney and counsellor-at-law. Under the thirty-third rule of this Court your Honors have discretion to admit persons coming from other States, even without examination. That rule reads as follows:

Rule 33. Persons already admitted to practice in other Courts of this Commonwealth may, at the discretion of the Court, be admitted without an examination, on the production of a certificate by the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county wherein such person has been last admitted and practiced, of the good moral character of the applicant for admission, which certificate shall be filed as record. And the Court may also, at its discretion, and upon similar terms, admit persons admitted to practice in the Court of those States which extended the like privileges to the attorneys of this State; otherwise they must have spent at least one year in the office of a practicing attorney in this State, before they can be admitted.

I may cite your Honors to the case of the late Billings G. Childs, who was admitted to this Court without examination, and was also my young friend Mr. Cochran. It was clear, then, from the rule itself, and from the precedents established under it, that persons may be admitted even without examination. But evidence of good moral character was requisite, and why? A stranger comes from another State, asking admission, and the rule requires, aside from his certificate, evidence of his good moral character. That was the object of the rule. But in this case the evidence of good moral character was conclusively established by the committee who fully investigated the whole matter and reported the facts to the Court. The committee declare that Mr. Vashon's moral character is good. The Court has been endeavoring to get at this question of moral character, and the committee has decided it after a full and lengthy examination. If the question of character be conceded, then it was not necessary that Mr. Vashon should produce a certificate from the Judge before whom he last practiced.

Judge Stowe—Have you any such certificate?

Judge Shannon—I have not, sir.

Judge Stowe—Then we will have to suspend the rule, or Mr. Vashon cannot be admitted.

Judge Shannon—Suppose a gentleman, well known, comes from the State of Iowa, and presents himself for admission, would you require him to go back and get his certificate?

Judge Stowe—Under the rule it would be necessary for him to produce a certificate.

Judge Shannon—The precedents which the court itself have set, is my answer to this position. I respectfully refer again to the cases of Messrs. Childs and Cochran.

Judge Stowe—Do you know that they had no certificates?

Judge Shannon—I do not. I was informed, however, that they had none.

Judge Sterrett—In the case of Childs, I think there was a certificate.

Judge Shannon—Well, aside from this, the committee has reported satisfactory evidence as to Mr. Vashon having been a member of the bar in New York, and that the courts of New York recognize the comity of admitting to their bars attorneys of the courts of Pennsylvania. These are the grounds upon which I urge the admission of Mr. Vashon to this bar.

THE OTHER SIDE—MR. HOPKINS'S ARGUMENT.

James H. Hopkins, Esq., said: As I made some objections when this case was first presented to this Court, it is perhaps expected of me that I shall say a few words at this time, on behalf of my brethren who think with me on this subject. I had supposed this piece of buncombe would have died away with the occasion which prompted it. The first application was made a short time previous to the assembling of a political convention; and, its political effect having been lost, it was natural to suppose that the subject had died. But it has been revived by some one, for what purpose I will not undertake to say. Where is Mr. Vashon? Is he here seeking admission? No. The Sheriff recently had occasion to serve a writ upon this educated colored gentleman, and the writ was returned *non est inventus*. He has no local habitation here, if he has left behind him a name and an odor. The gentleman who opened this argument has shown a remarkable want of knowledge in asserting that, under the old constitution of the State, negroes had a right to vote. Chief Justice Gibson had long since decided that negroes had no such right under the old constitution. The allegation that the new constitution stripped the colored man of anything previously possessed is simply fudge. He had no right to vote before and has no right to vote now. As to his citizenship, Indians, women and lunatics are citizens in the same sense—and that is, that they are simply born in the State. As to Vashon being a citizen of the United States, I say he is not. He cannot be, because he is not a citizen of any State. He lost his citizenship in New York, is not a citizen of Pennsylvania, and therefore is not qualified for admission to this bar. As to his apprenticeship in Judge Forward's office, I presume it consisted in sweeping the rooms and blacking the Judge's boots! No respectable man would have anything to do with his admission to the bar here, believing that "he had no rights which a white man was bound to respect," and he went to New York. There he was received, because he found people who had a taste for him, or because they did not have any prejudice against him. And here I may remark, that, in New York, and in all the Western States, the examination as to the qualifications of an attorney is a mere farce. This Vashon case is analogous to that of Brown, of Kittanning, who, failing to gain admittance to the bar here, went West, practiced a short time, came back with a regular certificate, and foisted himself into our District Court. Vashon's case is similar. As to the question of "moral character," I hold that it is not merely the ordinary acceptation of the term that must apply here, but his moral character *as a practitioner at the bar* must be apparent to the Court.

Judge Stowe—This point has a very important bearing. A man may have a good character for morality, and yet have very little moral character as an attorney.

Mr. Hopkins—Professional moral character is what is required. He has not the certificate necessary to establish that character; and to ask your Honors to suspend the rule, something more should be required than is demanded by this case.

I have a greater objection, however, than this. I object to his admission to this bar simply because he is a *negro*, and belongs to an inferior race. I contend that we have a right to say whether he shall be forced into association with us. Our profession is different from most others. Medical practitioners would not be bound to associate with him, and those who did not like him need not take his medicine. As a minister, white people would not be bound to sit and listen to his preaching. But, as a member of this bar, we would have to associate with him. White jurymen would be compelled to listen to him, no matter how much they might dislike to be beslobbered by a negro pleader! You may call this prejudice, but I claim that it is well grounded, and has been recently recognized by Judge Agnew, of the Supreme Court of this State, in a decision regarding the exclusion of colored persons from railroad cars, simply because they are colored. On the same ground I ask your Honors to respect this decision, and refuse to admit Vashon to the bar of this court.

JOHN H. BAILEY'S REMARKS.

John H. Bailey, Esq., said: I desire, if your Honors please, to unite with my brother Hopkins in this protest against the admission of a colored man to this bar. I do not desire to occupy the time of this Court, more especially since you have intimated that the application is not within the rule.

Judge Stowe—That intimation does not come from the Court, but only from myself, as an individual member.

Mr. Bailey—Very well. Suppose the application is within the rule. There is another point to which I wish to allude. It does not appear that Mr. Vashon had practiced three years in the State from which he came. But I go even further. I object to him on the question of qualification. It appears that for fourteen years he had given no attention to his profession. No one, I care not what may be the capacity of his mind, who has not paid attention to the current judicial decisions of the past fourteen years, can be said to be a lawyer. As to the question of citizenship of the United States, about which there seems to be so much diversity of opinion, it seems to resolve itself into a simple negation—that a man is not an alien. Where does a negro get his right for admission to the bar? He has no constitutional or legal right, and has no right by custom or usage. I say with Mr. Hopkins, however, that because he *is* a negro is sufficient reason to exclude him from the bar. Being a negro, he is obnoxious to members of the bar, and we have a right to protest against his associating with us. The practice of the law is more than a simple calling. I estimate the dignity of an attorney far beyond that of a mere ordinary calling. An attorney is an officer of the court, and forms as it were, a part of it. What other relation is like unto it? What other calling has such guards thrown around it? I say then, as an office, a negro has no right to fill it, any more than he is entitled to fill any other office. A negro cannot sit as a juror, and yet he is to be admitted to a much higher position. He is expected to aid this court in determining questions of law, and enlighten juries in causes upon which he could not sit as a juror? Could you get twelve white men to sit under the pleadings of a negro and not feel that they were in a measure degraded? You may call it prejudice, antipathy, or what you will; but nothing short of necessity would induce me to try a cause with a negro on the other side. [He here cited passages from Judge Agnew's decision as to the natural separation of the races, and the right to freedom from association.] On my own behalf, and in behalf of others, I ask to be protected in this right. Lawyers are bound to regard one another as fellows, if not as brothers; and Vashon is asking admission to an opposing race, and seeking an association entirely obnoxious. The harmony of the bar can not be preserved if negroes are to be thurst in upon us. In the discussion of cases we are frequently compelled to bear with one another's weaknesses, and expressions of warmth bordering on affront; but I confess I would not brook affront from a negro, and I would not be particular in the choice of any missile which might be necessary to resent it. A blow would almost certainly follow. [Mr. Bailey closed by reading a short extract from Judge Agnew's decision, which seemed to furnish excellent texts for the Democrats.]

John N. McClowry, Esq., made a few remarks, but spoke in such a low tone that we failed to catch a single sentence connectedly. Of course, being an Irishman, he was opposed to Sambo.

COL. KERR'S REMARKS.

Col. J. K. Kerr said that on the ground of comity, Vashon was not entitled to admission to the bar, except to try a special cause. A lawyer, coming from another State to this, for a special purpose, might be admitted through comity, but could not be finally admitted as a member of the bar without giving sufficient evidence as to character and qualifications. The Court had a discretion to prevent the admission of improper or objectionable persons, and he thought that discretion should be exercised in this case.

JOHN R. LARGE'S ARGUMENT.

John R. Large, Esq., followed. He said: I believe I have a right to choose my associates. I have no particular love for negroes, and especially those half or quarter bloods whose origin or paternity is always so suspicious. There is nothing so obnoxious to me as a half and half. Then, if I have no right to choose my associates, admit your full blooded negroes to the bar. Give me a full-blooded African in preference to your mixed colors. But the man who makes a motion to admit a negro to this bar ought to be reprimanded, even if he is an ex-Judge. I believe I would do as good a turn for a negro as Judge Shannon, but I don't want to associate with the black man, much less practice law with him. Sometimes I get on the wrong side of a case, and I don't want to be placed in such a position that people on the street may say "Well, Large, you're a great lawyer to be beaten by a negro!" It is a great absurdity to think of admitting a negro to the bar. Such a thing would be a nuisance. It had all the odors of a nuisance, equal to that out at Butcher's run, which your Honors recently ordered to be abated. Is this Court going to put itself into a position to have to abate a nuisance created by itself? On that ground I ask that the application for admission be rejected.

COL. BAYNE'S REMARKS.

Colonel Thomas M. Bayne said: I believe it a very essential thing for the members of this bar to speak their minds freely on this subject, for the satisfaction of the Court. I do not pretend to understand the technicalities of this case, but in my judgment the requisites and qualifications of the *man* are the things to be considered. His moral character and mental attainments should be looked at; not the color of his skin. I believe every negro is a citizen of the United States, and I believe negroes are admissible to this bar, being properly qualified. It is argued that, under the decision of Justice Gibson, the negro did not form a part of the social compact. Since Judge Gibson's decision, however, the negro has taken up arms in defense of the nation, and if that did not admit him to the social compact I confess I do not know what does. I think the authorities cited on the other side are not drawn from the right source. If the opponents in this argument take the ground that the negro is only a connecting link between the man and the monkey, then there might be something in their objections. But if they concede that the negro is an intelligent, reasonable being with capacity for intellectual improvement, then it becomes a question whether white people are to have an exclusive monopoly of the legal profession. I respect the infirmities or prejudices of my fellow-members of the bar, but I do not think they should be allowed to triumph over the great principle of universal manhood.

Judge Sterrett—We should be pleased to hear from any other member of the bar who may wish to speak on this subject. The question was, first, as to the legal citizenship of the applicant; and secondly, the discretion which the Court ought to exercise in the case.

There being no disposition manifested, on behalf of other of the bar to say anything further, Judge Shannon rose to answer the arguments of those opposed to the admission of Mr. Vashon.

JUDGE SHANNON'S REPLY.

If the Court please, I have a few words to say in reply to the arguments advanced in opposition to the position which I have assumed. I will not reply to any personal allusions, further than to say that in the whole matter, I have acted in courtesy, in the exercise of my right, and under a sense of duty. I have not, as erroneously charged, acted through political or sinister motives, but in good faith. If there has been delay, the fault does not lie at my door. The committee will bear me out in this. I sought not this client; he came to me. I knew no reason under Heaven why I should drive him from my office door. I scorn to make any personal allusions, of an offensive character, but it is a fact well known that there are persons admitted to this bar who can neither spell nor parse. My client is a scholar. I represent no ragamuffin, but a gentleman of character and ability. But, ah! the objection is *not* to his mental capacity or moral qualifications, but to the color of his skin! The technical objection is, that he has no certificate from the Judge before whom he last practiced. I made enquiries as to this, and found that the Judge was in his grave. But what does the technical objection amount to? It is only necessary that the good moral character of the applicant be established, and that has been done. Is the rule inflexible, that a certificate *must* be produced? By no means. The Committee, in their report, meet the whole requirements of the rule, and that report is entitled to respect. Have we not made out such a case as appeals to the discretion of the Court?

Judge Stowe—The discretion is to be exercised *after* the certificate is offered. If there is no certificate, there can be no discretion under the rule.

Judge Shannon—Then I ask your Honors to suspend the rule, and admit the applicant.

But to return to another point. I am well aware of the decision of Chief Justice Gibson, to which reference has been made; but the fact is, negroes did vote in Pennsylvania until 1837. In the new constitution the word "white" was inserted before the word "freeman," and thus negroes were disqualified from voting. But need I tell your Honors that negroes are admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, with the sanction of some of the most learned men of the profession? No objection has been made—no great noise raised about it, either. And I ask, if negroes can be admitted to the bar of the highest court in the country, can they not be admitted here?

Judge Stowe—They admit aliens to that Court; but we could not.

Judge Shannon—Dignified as is the profession of the law, it is only a calling in life. Useful and honorable I grant it to be, but at the same time open to every man who has the requisite qualifications, be he black or white. Who objects to negroes entering the sacred office of the ministry? Who bars the gates of Heaven against the negro? Does not the blessed Gospel include the black man within its call? Is he barred from the way of salvation on account of the color of his skin? Shall he not believe in God because he is black?

What does Mr. Vashon ask here? Merely permission to follow his profession, and earn a living for himself and his family. Gentlemen say to him, "You have no right here; you have no right to make a living at this bar." Will your Honors sanction these declarations? Will this Court say that he has no such right? Strange arguments, indeed, to which I have just listened. It is asserted that because Mr. Vashon has been spending long years in studying history, science, mathematics—studies necessary for and akin to that of the law—he is therefore not qualified for admsision to the bar! His very absence from the city, rendered necessary by the delay in disposing of his case, is flung in the teeth of his counsel, and he is said to be N. E. I.

Judge Stowe—Has he not gone away with his family.

Judge Shannon—It may be so, but not with the intention of remaining. He does not lose his citizenship any more than Gen. Moorhead or any member of Congress, who resides in Washington for a time, intending to return.

Judge Stowe—A reasonable presumption would be that he has gone to stay, when he takes his family along, and that is why I asked the question.

Judge Shannon—I look upon this application as a grave and solemn thing, deeply affecting not only the rights of my client, but the rights of hundreds and thousands of his race. I shall say nothing about the prejudices to which the gentlemen have alluded. I leave that with their mental condition and their consciences. I give them credit for honesty and sincerity, and only ask the same at their hands. The negroes were not disqualified from carrying our flag and using our muskets in the hour of the nation's peril, and I had thought that those prejudices to which the gentlemen alluded had almost been forgotten since the rebellion. But I have already occupied more time than I intended, and shall leave the case in your hands.

OTHER REMARKS.

Winfield S. Purviance, Esq., rose and was about to speak, when Judge Stowe reminded him that Mr. Shannon was to conclude the argument.

Col. L. B. Duff rose to speak, but the same objection was urged.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., proposed to say something on the general subject, but Judge Stowe suggested it might be best to hear nothing outside the case, although he had no objection to listening to all the gentleman had to say.

REMARKS OF MR. PURVIANCE.

W. S. Purviance, Esq., said: Color ought to have nothing to do with this case. When gentlemen ask to be protected from competition with negroes, and from the danger of becoming intimate with them from association, as was feared by those opposing Mr. Vashon's admission, he was perfectly willing that the Court should decide the application purely on those principles.

COL. DUFF'S REMARKS.

District Attorney Duff said: If the only objection is that of prejudice, founded only on color, I think the Court should admit the applicant, provided his character and qualifications are sufficiently established.

MR. MARSHALL'S REMARKS.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., said: I have not heard all the arguments in this case, and do not understand the technicalities involved. I have been permitted, however, since coming in, to glance over the notes of one of the reporters, and from what I could make out of the very bad writing, I conclude that *prejudice* is the only thing at issue. I wish to say here, and understand me as saying it under the sanction of my oath as an attorney, and with all due fidelity to this Court, that in my opinion the MAN who is mentally and morally qualified, is justly entitled to admission to this bar. The color of his skin should not bar him. The citizens of one State are entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of the people of other States. Black men practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, in Massachusetts, and elsewhere, and the question is, whether this Court should conform to this principle. I know nothing about this case; but, if a man comes here, with a black skin, and asks for admission, being duly qualified, I say admit him, because this is a Court of *justice*. I do not want to be misunderstood on this point. I hope that the provision prohibiting black men from serving on juries will soon be abolished in this State. I favor the admission of any man duly qualified, without regard to his color. As to the argument of his friend Bailey, about throwing missiles at negroes, it reminded him of an incident he had lately read, and which he related with good effect. The point was that white men, before throwing books or inkstands at the heads of negroes, generally took a very careful survey of the physical proportions of the black man. That was a game two could play at, and the argument did not amount to anything. The great question is: Is the man fit to discriminate between right and wrong; to elucidate truth and controvert error? What are we all—even the best of us, but poor, weak instruments in the hands of Providence, with very little occasion to boast of our superiority over others. I hope in God this court will not refuse to admit any man on account of his skin. If this is all in the way, I say, *admit the man*.

The argument here closed, and the court adjourned—the big bell having struck three just as Mr. Marshall finished. The decision of the court will be announced hereafter.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following deeds were received by Recorder Snively on Friday, February 21:

David Reed to Margaret W. Black, July 22d, 1866; lot in Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, No. 69, in Elizabeth Black's plan, eleven by sixteen feet	$1
V. G. Jones to Mrs. Jane McElroy, February 20, 1868; lot in Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, on Beach alley, sixty-one by one hundred and twenty feet	1,120
Joseph H. Dulles to Henry Sutmeyer, Feb. 10, 1868; lot in Manchester, on Franklin street, sixty-five by one hundred and twenty-nine feet	3,300
Same to same; same date; two lots in Manchester, one twenty-four feet on Washington street by one hundred and twenty-nine feet deep, and the other ninety feet on Juniata street by one hundred and twenty-nine feet deep	3,600
Hugh Ward to John Ward, December 1, 1865; lot on Ohio avenue, Allegheny City, twenty by thirty feet	415
C. H. Love to W. H. Humbertson, July 1, 1867; lots 33 and 34, in Love's plan of lots, in South Fayette township	350
Herleby & Johnson to James R. Mellor, February 21, 1868, lot in Eliza McDonnell's plan, on Pennsylvania avenue, twenty by sixty feet	$3,000
John Scott to W. R. Bateman, February 10, 1868, lots 21, 22 and 23 in Wesseck's plan of lots in Liberty township	$1,050
Samuel Y. Kennedy to Eli Edmundson, February 15, 1868, lot in Mansfield, Scott township, containing about one acre	$4,000
Moses H. Anneli to Hammel Minor, April 20, 1867, lot in Manchester, on Franklin street, 36 by 129 feet	$975
Samuel B. Cluley to Wm. C. Duesenberry, interest in a lot in Jefferson township	$50
John B. McCune to Thomas McFadden, January 28, 1868, forty-seven acres and one hundred and six perches of land in Elizabeth borough	$2,338
Aaron Freeman to Wm. Olinger, January 7, 1866, lot in Union township, containing thirty-six perches	$175
John D. Bailey to Margaret Copley, March 21, 1867, lot No. 13 in Walker's plan of lots, in Allegheny City, of irregular dimensions	$7,000
John Whelan to Wm. Lynch, January 10, 1868, lot in Reserve township of irregular dimensions	$90
James Sterritt to John Whelan, January 4, 1868, the same lot	$90

Habeas Corpus Case.

On Saturday, George Curtis, in jail on a charge of felonious assault and battery and attempted larceny, on information of John L. Linton, was brought before Judge Stowe, on a writ of habeas corpus, and his discharge asked for on the ground that there was no evidence to justify his being held to answer the charge preferred against him. It will be recollected that he was charged, in connection with T. A. Patterson, who is also in jail on a similar charge, with having assaulted Linton, at his room in the Monongahela House, with intent to rob. Patterson appears to have been the principal offender, but Judge Stowe held that, inasmuch as Curtis was present, it was proper that he should be held to answer. The accused had both been committed by Mayor Blackmore, in default of $2,000 bail each, and the court said the bail was light enough. Curtis was again remanded to prison, the court declining to interfere in any way with the action of the Mayor. Mr. Reardon appeared as counsel for Curtis, and Colonel Duff resisted the application for his discharge.

SENTENCED.—Judge Sterrett, on Saturday, sentenced James Brown, convicted of highway robbery, on oath of Mr. Overholt, to two years in the penitentiary. James McQuaide, convicted of illegal liquor selling, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 in one case, $75 in another, and undergo ten days' imprisonment in the county jail.

For additional Local see fourth page.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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DISSOLUTION NOTICE — THE copartnership heretofore existing between J. B. NOBBS and H. J. LANZ, under the name of NOBBS & LANZ, was dissolved on the 1st of February, 1868. The business of the late firm will be settled by J. B. NOBBS, at the old stand, No. 910 Penn street. Those knowing themselves indebted will please call and settle. In retiring from the late firm, thankful for the generous support heretofore given, I respectfully ask a continuance of the same for my late partner, as he will be found worthy of your support. H. J. LANZ. February 22, 1868.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION ROOMS, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 22d, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION adopted this day by the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association,

A NATIONAL CONVENTION OF

Refiners and Dealers in Petroleum,

Will be held in PITTSBURGH, PENNA., on WEDNESDAY, March 4th, 1868, at 12 o'clock M. All dealers and others interested in Petroleum are cordially invited to attend, as business of great importance to the oil interest will be brought before the Convention.

H. M. LONG, President.

A. F. BROOKS, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1862. Open Daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six per cent, free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS: GEO. A. BERRY, President. S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr., V. Presidents. D. E. M'KINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer. A. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug. D. W. and A. S. Bell, Solicitors. MTh2p

THE KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY CO.

CHARLES KNAP, President; JOS. M. KNAP, Vice President; O. METCALF, Secretary and Treasurer; N. K. WADE, Engineer; J. G. KNAP, General Manager.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, have just received a complete stock of everything suitable for Druggists, Physicians and Country Dealers. Prescriptions and Recipes filled with the utmost care. Sole Agents for the Shaker Garden Seeds, of which we have a full assortment; also for J. Schoonmaker & Son's strictly Pure White Lead, Zinc, Colors, Putty, &c., which we can offer in any quantity at lowest factory prices. No. 77 FEDERAL STREET, third door below Fort Wayne and opposite Western Pennsylvania Depots, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

MESSINA ORANGES AND LEMONS.

600 boxes prime Messina Oranges;

200 boxes prime Messina Lemons,

BEST OF THE SEASON,

TO ARRIVE EARLY IN THE WEEK, AND FOR SALE BY

REYMER & BROTHERS,

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ROBT. C. TOTTEN.........N. B. HOGG. Formerly of Knap, Wade & Co.

TOTTEN & CO.,

Fulton Foundry, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEAM ENGINES, OF ALL SIZES:

Blast Furnace Engines and Machinery,

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Pattern. ROLLING MILL MACHINERY of every description. PLAIN CHILL ROLLS, of any size—warranted.

Totten's Patent Grooved Chill Rolls,

Which have been thoroughly tested and pronounced by those who have tried them a *perfect success*. We respectfully refer to any of the Iron or Steel Manufacturers in this city, and to the following firms whose machinery we made: Akron Iron Co., Bar Mill, Akron, Ohio. Dover Rolling Mill, Bar Mill, Canal Dover, O. Pottstown Iron Co., Nail Mill, Pottstown, Pa. Packard & Barnum Iron Co., Bar Mill, Warren, O. Alliance Rolling Mill Co., Rail Mill, Alliance, O. Alexander Ashton & Co., Nail Mill, Sharon, Pa. Bellair Nail Works, Nail Mill, Wheeling, W. Va. Clifton Iron and Nail Co., Clifton, W. Va. White River Iron Co., Bar Mill, Indianapolis, Ind. Greencastle Iron & Nail Co., Greencastle, Ind. American Steel Co., Steel Works, Connellsville. Gaylord, Son & Co., Blast Furnace, Jackson county, Tenn. Jas. Wood, Son & Co., Wheatland Furnace, Pa. Indianapolis Furnace Co., Furnace at Brazil, Ind. Bellfont Iron Works Co., Furnace at Ironton, O. 2p

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DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.'S

Weekly Register of New Books.

Old Fritz; Miss Muhlback's new Book	$1 50
Macduff's Memories of Olivet	2 00
Bonar's Bible Thoughts and Themes	2 00
Queen Victoria in the Highlands of Scotland	1 75
Dante, the new Globe edition	1 50
Annals of the U. S. Christian Commission	4 50
Bankrupt Law of the United States	4 50
Grandpapa's Household	1 50
Cakes and Ale at Woodbine; by Barry Gray	1 75
Dyer's History of the King's of Rome	5 00
Agassiz's Brazil; new supply	5 00
Badeau's Life of General Grant	4 00
The Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding	2 50
The American Beaver and his Works	5 00
Smith's Penna. State Reports, Vol. III	4 50
Trousseau's Clinical Medicine	6 00
Hewitt on Diseases of Women	6 00
Stile on Epidemic Meningitis	2 00
Prince on Plastic Surgery	1 50

Ecclesia Lutherana. $2 25; Watt's Chemical Essay's. $2 00; Barnaby Rudge, paper, 30c; Sabbath School Books—new selections now being received.

SMW 93 WOOD STREET.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale in FRANKLIN, Venango county, Penna., on TUESDAY, 3D DAY OF MARCH, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit: 210 Barrels of Refined Oil; 300 empty Barrels; 4 tons Hoop Iron; 30,000 Staves; 1 Portable Engine; Machinery and Fixtures for Distilling Coal Oil. Seized and forfeited as the property of JOHN F. SMITH, by the United States. THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal Western District, Pa. Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY, No. 19 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, February 15th, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the

TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY

Will be held at their office on

MONDAY, MARCH 2d, 1868,

At 3 P. M., for the purpose of Electing Officers for the ensuing year and transacting such other business as may be presented.

WILLIAM MUSSLER, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY SS: In the Court of Common Pleas in and for said county. In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Darragh & Co. No. 438 December Term, 1867. And now, February 8, 1868, the account and exhibits of the Trustees in this case having been presented the same were ordered to be filed, and on motion of John Barton, Esq., the Court appoint Malcolm Hay, Esq., Auditor, to pass upon and liquidate the claims against said estate and to determine which of them are entitled to be paid out of the trust fund, and whether any of them are entitled to priority over others, &c., and make distribution of the funds in the hands of said Trustees. By the Court. Attest: JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary. Parties interested are hereby notified that I will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at my office, No. 80 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time and place they may attend. M MALCOLM HAY, Auditor.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE PENN STREET DWELLING.—We offer for sale that desirable three story Brick Dwelling, No. 112 Penn street, containing Eleven Rooms, Bath and Water Closet, Wash House, Range in Kitchen, Gas and Water, and furnished with all modern conveniences. The property is delightfully situated on the corner of Penn street and Evans alley. Lot 24 feet by 160 to an alley. Possession April 1st. The House is in excellent order. For further particulars inquire of JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO., No. 66 Smithfield st.

REMOVAL,

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

HAVE REMOVED TO

NO. 66 SMITHFIELD STREET.

ADMINISTRATION. — LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Mrs. HARRIET WINEBIDDLE, late of Liberty township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them immediately for payment, and all persons indebted to will make payment to A. H. GROSS, at his office, in East Liberty. EVALINE GROSS, Administratrix, A. H. GROSS, Administrator. Liberty Township, January 1, 1868. M.

NOTICES.

THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY will hold a special meeting in the University Building, TUESDAY EVENING, February 25th, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by A. H. GROSS, M. D., East Liberty, and R. B. MOWRY, M. D., Allegheny city. A. M. POLLOCK, M. D., President. B. C. JILLSON, M. D., Recording Secretary.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stock and Bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the Office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (18TH) OF MARCH, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office in the city of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the city of New York, will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secy.

COALMEN'S TRUST COMPANY, Pittsburgh, February 10, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, February 24, 1868, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. E. J. ROBERTS, Cashier.

OFFICE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO., Pittsburgh, January 31, 1868.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN MANAGERS of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Monongahela River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, will be held at the Toll House, on MONDAY, March 2d, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer. MF

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO., Pittsburgh, February 1, 1868.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION for President, Managers and Officers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, will be held at the Toll House, at the South end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 2d day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M. W. ROSEBURG, Treasurer. M

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY R. R. CO., Pittsburgh, February 1, 1868.

STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.—The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, corner of Canal and Pike streets, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 25, 1868, to elect a Board of Managers for the ensuing year and transact such other business as may be presented. WM. PHILLIPS, President.

AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

FURNITURE SALES BY AUCTION.

Established Twelve Years.

The attention of parties declining housekeeping is directed to the unsurpassed facilities afforded by the Auction House, 159 Federal street, Allegheny, for the advantageous Display and Sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of all descriptions. Being near the Market House, and sales being held on Market Days, the attention of City and Country Buyers is attracted to the goods on exhibition. Personal attention given to sales at Private Residences throughout the cities and country.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer,

159 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—SPLENDID MANSION AND GROUNDS.—On TUESDAY, February 25th, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., will be sold at Auction, by order of Orphans' Court, an Outlot on the Eastern border of the Borough of Beaver, containing about TEN ACRES. About one-half is a beautiful grove, the residue well improved and planted with Apple and Peach Trees, and a variety of small Fruits and Shrubbery. The improvements comprise a fine two story BRICK MANSION HOUSE, with four Rooms on each floor, exclusive of Kitchen, Wash House and Coal House. A good Well and Cistern and large Barn. The location is one of the most picturesque and beautiful in Beaver county, commanding a fine view of the Ohio and Beaver rivers, and of the several villages that cluster near their confluence. It is also extremely eligible with reference to Schools, Churches, Railroad Stations, &c. Probably no place now in the market combines so many conveniences and attractions suited to a gentleman that desires for his residence a spot at the same time secluded from the noise and din of business and quickly and easily accessible from Pittsburgh. This property was the homestead of Charles Stone, Esq., late of Beaver. Terms, which will be easy, made known at time sale. Persons visiting this Estate will be attended to and all questions answered by Captain D. H. STONE, Executor of the Estate of Charles Stone, residing on adjoining lot.

STOCK SALES.

VALUABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.—TUESDAY EVENING, February 25th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on Second Floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street, 27 shares Bank of Pittsburgh; 40 shares M. and M. National Bank; 30 shares Citizens' National Bank; 29 shares Allegheny National Bank; 30 shares Second National Bank; 18 shares Manchester Savings Bank; 20 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co.; 25 shares Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co.; 31 shares Pennsylvania Insurance Co.; 300 shares Triumph Oil Co. $2,000 Lawrence Railroad Co., First Mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds. A. McILWAINE, Auct.

J. S. BONNET.........J. JAMIESON.

J. S. BONNET & CO.,

DEALERS IN

REAL ESTATE, BONDS, MORTGAGES, STOCKS, &c.

Special attention paid to Renting and Collecting of Rents. Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET, Jones' Buildings, Room 4, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office, 66 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HENRY NAILOR, of the Borough of Oil City, in the county of Venango and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said Western District. Dated at Franklin the 21st day of February, 1868. J. D. BALDWIN. M

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, E. D. OF PENNA., Philadelphia, February 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 14th day of February, A. D., 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. WOTTEN, Of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 530 Walnut street, Philadelphia, before WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., Register, on the 11TH DAY OF MARCH, A. D., 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. P. C. ELLMAKER, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger. M

ONE CERTAIN AND POSITIVE PROOF THAT Dr. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, ARE NO HUMBUG,

But that they do relieve and cure such diseases as they are recommended for, is that every person that has used them speak so highly in their favor. We are daily in receipt of certificates from well known and reliable citizens, who can be called upon in case the genuineness of the certificate is doubted. The following is from a gentleman who was cured by them, and who has recommended them to others who likewise have derived benefit from them. A trial of these Pills can do no harm, as they contain nothing injurious, being entirely vegetable. GEO. A. KELLY—DEAR SIR: I was so badly afflicted with pain in the kidneys that I could hardly turn myself in bed, and breathing also caused me severe pain. I had given up hopes of ever getting well again, when I bought a box of Dr. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, which at once relieved me, and I believe they have been the means of the cure. I have also recommended them to others where like complaints were made, and they have in every case proved efficacious. I cheerfully recommend them to any one suffering from this trouble, as I believe they are the best medicine for this class of diseases I have ever heard of. Any further information can be obtained by seeing me at Outer Depot, Penna. R. R., or at my residence, No. 65 Arthurs street. A. J. WEAVER, Conductor, Penna. Railroad. Pittsburgh, January 27, 1868. d*

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

HYDRAULIC CEMENT; CALCINED PLASTER; TYRONE WHITE LIME; CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME; FIRE BRICK AND CLAY; FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns. CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN AND WATER PIPES; STONE HEARTHS, ½ to 2 inches thick.

ALSO,

ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c. MARBLE AND SLATE TILE; MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES, furnished at lowest New York prices.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

NO. 167 FIRST STREET,

Opposite Monongahela House.

NOTICE

TO INDIVIDUAL HOLDERS OF SHARES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The Shareholders of the EXCHANGE AND FOURTH NATIONAL BANKS of Pittsburgh, and others who own Stock in any of the National Banks of other counties in the State and who reside in this county, are hereby notified the Books will be open on the 2d DAY OF MARCH NEXT, for the receipt of the Three Mill State Tax for 1867, as per act of Assembly, approved April 12th, 1867, and will remain open the usual time given for the receipt of other taxes, after which time Collectors will be appointed to collect from delinquents "as other taxes are collected." DAVID AIKEN, Jr., County Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of MARY HUMES, deceased, late of Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the same will present them, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make settlement at once. R. D. HUMES, Administrator. M*

BELOW COST.

BLANKETS AND SKATES.

Fine stock at McABOY, SPANG & CO.'S, 45 Wood street

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

WM. HENDERSON.........LESSEE. M. W. CANNING.........MANAGER. T. R. HANN.........STAGE MANAGER.

POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ONLY. MONDAY EVENING, February 24, and every evening during the week and Saturday Afternoon, Marshall & Doyle's renowned

MIKADO JAPANESE.

This Troupe consists of Twenty Performers, including Three Japanese Ladies, the first who were ever permitted to leave the Empire of Japan, and Four Japanese Children. The whole Troupe will present their famous specialties, and will appear in a change of programme every evening. For particulars see small bills. GRAND JAPANESE MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

PITTSBURGH Academy of Music.

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY OF

ENGLISH OPERA,

BY THE CELEBRATED

RICHINGS OPERA COMPANY.

Caroline Richings, - - - Directress.

W. G. DEITRICH.........Musical Director. A. P. PENNOYER.........Business Manager.

The following Artistes appear nightly: Miss C. RICHINGS, Mrs. E. SEGUIN, Mrs. J. A. ARNOLD, Miss C. REIGNOLDS, Mr. HENRY PEAKS, Mr. J. A. ARNOLD, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. PIERRE BERNARD, Mr. F. SEGUIN, Mr. D. B. WYTLE, Mr. J. G. PEAKES.

Supported by a Chorus of Young and Fresh Voices.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 3d, the Season will be inaugurated with Flotow's Grand Opera of

MARTHA.

Castle, Campbell, Seguin, Peakes, Miss C. Richings, and Mrs. E. Seguin in the cast.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Wallace's beautiful Opera, **MARITANA.**

THURSDAY EVENING—**LA SOMNAMBULA.**

FRIDAY EVENING, March 6th, Last Night of the Season—Benefit of Miss C. RICHINGS. **BOHEMIAN GIRL,**

With a Great and Full Cast. Box Sheet for the sale of Secured Seats will be open on Tuesday Morning, February 25th, at C. C. Mellor's Store, No. 81 Wood street, and continue there during the season. Prices of Admission—Parquette and Dress Circle, $1; Reserved Seats, 25c extra; Gallery, 50 cents. J. F. ZIMMERMAN, Treasurer.

LECTURE.

SUBJECT—GOD IN HISTORY.

A Lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the Young Men's National Reform Society of Pittsburgh, in favor of the proposed Christian Amendment, recognizing God in our National Constitution, by the Rev. H. MILLER, in Fourth Ward School, Hall, Penn street, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25th, at 7½ o'clock.

MASONIC HALL.

Eleven Nights Only,

COMMENCING

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18.

LOGRENIA, the Royal Conjurer.

With his Famous Troupe of Trained Birds, Learned White Mice, and Performing Russian Cats.

ONE HUNDRED VALUABLE AND USEFUL PRESENTS

Will be Distributed to the Audience at the close of each Entertainment.

Grand Matinee on SATURDAY, for the accommodation of Ladies and Children. Every child to receive a Present. Prices of Admission—Single Tickets, 25 cents; Reserved seats, 50 cents; Family Tickets, admitting six persons, $1; Children's Tickets, for Matinee only, 15 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8. HARRY M. TYNDALE, Agent. C. P. SHERMAN, Manager. GEO. FRAISER, Ass't. Agent.

PROF. COWPER'S FASHIONABLE **DANCING ACADEMY,**

At his New Assembly Rooms, 51 Fifth street, opposite the Old Theater. New Classes now forming on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Ladies' Masters' and Misses' Class 3 P. M. Gentlemen's Class at 8 o'clock P. M. PROF. COWPER can be seen daily at the Academy, or at St. Charles Hotel, where circulars can be obtained. Hall to let to Select Parties.

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JAMES THACKERAY.

63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small Show Bills Posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

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MARINE, INLAND AND FIRE INSURANCE.

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$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash, since its Organization.

WILLIAM L. JONES, Agent, Pittsburgh, 84 FOURTH STREET.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

MORTGAGES.	
All which are First Mortgages on City Property	$407,050 00
LOAN BONDS.	
$301,000 United States Government Loans	$321,166 00
150,000 Philadelphia City Loans	149,600 00
174,000 Pennsylvania State do	179,790 00
14,000 Cincinnati City Bonds	12,630 00
5,000 Wisconsin State Bonds	1,600 00
35,250 Lehigh Coal and Navg'n Co's Loan	29,454 00
40,000 Del & Rar. Canal, and Cam. & Am. R. R. Co.	36,600 00
37,000 Ches. & Del. Canal Co's Con. Mortg. Loan, 1886	34,040 00
40,000 North Penn'a R. R. Co's Bonds, 1864	34,800 00
3,390 North Penn'a R. R. Co's Scrip	2,847 60
20,000 Penn'a R. R. Co's Bonds (1st mortgage)	19,600 00
20,000 Schuylkill, Nav'n Co's Conv. Mortg. Loan	14,000 00
15,000 Delaware Division Canal Co's Loan	13,050 00
10,000 Delaware R. R. Co's Mortg. Loan	8,500 00
5,000 Union Canal Co's Loan	850 00
STOCKS.	
215 Shares Phila., Ger. & Norristown R. R. Co	13,867 50
239 Shares Phila., W. & Baltimore R. R. Co	14,667 00
100 Shares Philadelphia Bank	15,000 00
288 Shares Lehigh Coal & Nav'n Co	8,352 00
63 Shares Ger. & Perkiomen Turnpike Co	1,449 00
176 Shares Chesa. & Delaware Canal Co	5,974 00
69 Shares Schuylkill Navg'n Co (preferred)	1,298 00
58 Shares Schuylkill Navg'n Co (common)	754 00
100 Shares North Penn'a R. R. Co	3,300 00
55 Shares Union Mutual Insurance Co	500 00
39 Shares Phoenix Insurance Co.	195 00
40 Shares Phil'a & Southern Mail S. S. Co.	7,500 00
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Cash on hand and in Bank	140,539 90
Notes Receivable	255,099 86
Policies (premiums unsettled)	106,492 88
Debts due in account (all good)	129,728 98
Real Estate, Office of Co., Phil'a	30,000 00

Total Assets, January 1, 1868 $2,001,266 72

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President, CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

DIRECTORS—Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Wm. Welsh, Richard D. Wood, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clark, T. Carlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.

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WM. A. CALDWELL, President. JNO. McDEVITT, Vice President. JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary. Capt. F. A. Dohrman, Genl. Agent and Surveyor.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor. WM. BAGALEY, President. WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea. Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS: Wm. Bagaley, James Park, Jr., W. G. Johnson, E. F. Jones, Samuel Rea, Joshua Rhodes, Barclay Preston, S. M. Kier, John Shipton, James M. Cooper, S. Harbaugh, J. Caldwell, Jr., John S. Dilworth, George Bingham, Wm. A. Rodgers.

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor. Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise. Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

The Daily Commercial

GREAT CROW ROOST IN KENTUCKY.

Remarkable Crow Phenomenon.

LEXINGTON, KY., February 20, 1868.

One of the most remarkable sights in Kentucky is the crow roost, seven miles from Lexington, on the Danville pike. The roost is so old that the mind of the oldest inhabitant of the blue grass region runneth not to the contrary. Many years ago the roost was nearer Lexington, but as the trees were cut away the crows moved southward, always seeking the next piece of timber. At the present there are no large forests in the country near the city, and many pieces of timber have been called into requisition to lodge their black highnesses. Hundreds sleep in the open fields for want of a limb, and the wrangle over a desirable bed in a treetop is something fearful. By the amount of cawing and jawing done every evening, we should think the question of reconstructing the roost, or moving it altogether, was under discussion. Whether the crows will ever abandon their ancient roost is a matter of some doubt, but judging by the fact that hundreds, if not to say thousands, have already given up the trees and roost on the ground, we incline to the opinion that when there are no more trees all will content themselves with a bed on mother earth. A gentleman, who lives near the roost, and who has a fine locust grove in front of his house, was surprised one evening to see it black with crows. For a time it all went well, but the roost became popular, and every evening there was a wrangle to see who would get it. As the desirable place would hold only a few hundreds, and there were some thousands who nightly applied for lodging, the noise and confusion became intolerable. Sometimes in the middle of the night an over-loaded limb would break, and then a battle would ensue, lasting not unfrequently until daylight. Tired out with the din that banished the idea of sleep, one night the old fellow and his son sallied out with shot-guns and slew some hundreds of their annoying visitors. Next morning the crows were all gone, and returned no more to that grove.

The other evening we drove out of the roost, and witnessed a sight we shall not soon forget. It was four o'clock when we arrived on the ground, and already the crowds had begun to arrive. At sundown they were coming from all directions, and long lines continued entering the woods from every quarter until dark. Each flock had its flier or leader, who flew over the tree-trops until he found his roost, when the head of the column lighted, the rest circling round and round and winding themselves about the chief. Only a few crows would light on the same tree where the leader lighted, from which fact we judged he is a sort of aristocrat with the common herd, and that the persons who slept on his tree were his royal family and crows high in authority in the flock. Whether we imagined it or not, certain it is that on one tree only two or three crows sat, who kept up an incessant cawing, and every now and then one would quit the tree, and, after flying to an approaching flock, would return and apparently report to an old fellow who sat on the topmost branch, and never quitted his position, but kept flapping his wings and constantly grumbling about something. He may have been the king of all the crow nation, and we regretted exceedingly that we did not understand the crow language, so we could report him correctly to the many readers of the *Commercial*. At times the venerable cuss spoke in a highly excited and guttural tone, and, if we may be allowed to judge by his motions, he was considerable of a tyrant in his governmental affairs. The crows did not seem afraid of us, and were evidently used to human visitors. We drove up quite close to trees bending beneath their weight, but these birds, usually so shy, did not mind us much until my companion imitated the explosion of a gun, when a scene that beggars description followed. Instantly cries rose from all parts of the wood, and thousands of crows flew into the air, circling round and round us, cawing vociferously. At times the noise was so great that although sitting side by side in the buggy, we had to speak loudly in order to be heard by each other. Having raised great distress among our black friends, we drove off, but for miles saw flocks in the air still coming to roost. The rustle of the wings in flying was one of the most peculiar sounds we ever heard, a large flock passing silently over our heads, we paused to listen, and could compare the noise to nothing but the flutter of a million fans, or the rumpling of vast pieces of silk. Although the crows will not abandon their roost, it is a most annoying one, the boys from the city and adjoining farms frequently going out with dogs and guns and killing hundreds of them. On a dark night they will not fly from a torch, and if it is wet and drizzly you can hardly start them up. A double-barreled shot gun or an old musket loaded with slugs, when fired off under a large tree, has been known to bring down as many as forty birds. This inhuman murder is frequently practiced by the youngsters, who make bets on how many crows they can bring down at a single shot. If startled out of their sleep, the crows fly from tree to tree, and seem quite helpless, losing in the night time all that cunning which characterizes them in day light. When the firing continues for any time, they will fly into the open fields and there sleep until day light. As soon as the day begins to break, they quit their roost and go, no one knows where. It has been estimated that a crow will fly a hundred miles for his breakfast, and return after supper, and we have not the least doubt that many of the crows who sleep in Kentucky are citizens of Ohio and Illinois. We think that about one million crows sleep at the Church Roost, and about the last of March they will leave us and scatter themselves over the Northern States, returning again next fall to spend the winter with us. A gentleman who has closely observed them for many years, says that every year they decrease in numbers, that they are slowly passing away, and, in time, like the poor Indian, will become a defunct race on this continent.—*Cin. Commercial*.

The Trial for Preaching the Gospel.

The trial of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, jr., an Episcopal minister, of New York, for preaching in a Methodist house of worship in New Jersey, was concluded on Wednesday, by his father, who made an able argument in behalf of his son. The character of the speech can be inferred from the following extract, which we make at random:

"If it please the court, I am merely here arguing the great principles involved under which the respondent has been brought to answer. On this point I beg you to consider in this general aspect the injustice and injury which such a proceeding must inevitably result in if the issues be obtained either in destroying the character of the bishop or that of the clergyman. It brands the clergyman as a criminal on the declared opinion of his bishop before the trial is heard. The action of the bishop, so far as it goes, has already inflicted a wound on the character of the bishop and of the clergyman which no time can ever heal. It inevitably stamps the clergyman as a criminal, or the bishop as an oppressor. Such a proceeding inflicts an injury and arouses feelings which the future cannot heal or allay. It compels the congregation to declare for themselves the question whether their pastor is guilty or a persecuted man—whether they will adhere to their pastor or renounce him. And again, it involves another question—whether the bishop can ever appear in this congregation as the accepted and venerated overseer of the flock submitted to his care. The action of human affection does not depend on the process of time or the result of argument. The congregation will decide immediately, without waiting for the slow process of trial, whether they believe the pastor a hypocrite or a person still worthy of their esteem and respect. If they believe their pastor guilty of conduct for which he ought to be tried and punished, he is in reality punished already. What is there on earth for a Christian minister whose character has been ruthlessly wrested from him? As a minister of the Gospel his ministration for good is gone forever and his power of good is destroyed, and no trial can ever restore him to that. He is apparently doomed for life under the destructive power of the imputation which his bishop has heaped upon him. If, on the other hand, he is not guilty the whole proceedings mark the bishop as an unjust oppressor, and the whole paternal office of the bishop is cast away, and never again can he appear in that church or before the people as the former object of that flock's welcome, favor and regard. May it please the court, considering the solemnity of the occasion, the inevitable exclusion of the whole of these proceedings is, that the whole trial is an absurd and disgraceful proceeding, founded on mere local questions which have been carried into the bosom of the Church by episcopal authority for the purpose of keeping up the spleen of controversialists under the guise of great moral principles, and for the purpose of keeping up a spirit of formalism. Whatever disgraceful conduct the eminent counsel for the prosecution may consider there might have been committed in the preaching of the gospel, though protested against in the city of New Brunswick, it dwindles into insignificance when compared with the disgraceful conduct of this combination of exalted personages and in their hostility to destroy a youth, who claims that he preached the gospel according to the will of his Divine Master, though forbidden by the will of man. His disgrace, if any attaches, will soon be forgotten; the disgrace of his persecutors will abide as long as the Church remains and their names are recorded in its history."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S HONEY COUGH BALM is recommended by the first physicians in New York, when all other medicines fail, as a certain cure for Bronchitis, Sore Throat, and Coughs and Colds of long standing.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Diptheria.—In the most virulent stages of this malignant disease of the throat, these medicines experienced the most successful results—while thousands succumbed to the violence of this disorder, not a single disease occurred among those who used these remedies, thus presenting an "oasis" of practical experience, 'mid the desert of death of speculative theory. The Royal College of Surgeons awarded them the palm of victory as the only antidote for this distemper, by introducing them into the new edition of their pharmacalogia. In Scarlatina, Mumps, &c., they are equally efficacious. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, &c., supplying the Means of Self-Cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving a post paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, New York. Also free, by the same publisher, a Circular of DAISY SWAIN, the great Poem of the War. eod

☞ WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors.
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BANKERS,

No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

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STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES *BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.*

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sa UNITED STATES SECURITIES. eod

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale o GOVERNMENT BONDS.
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP— The firm of SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., have this day, January 9th, 1868, been dissolved by mutual consent, J. S. Palmer and Thomas Phillips having sold their entire interest to J. C. Vanhook and J. Bruce McClelland. The business of the concern will be settled only by and continued by H. B. SMITHSON, J. C. VANHOOK, and J. BRUCE McCLELLAND, under the firm name of SMITHSON, VANHOOK & McCLELLAND.
H. B. SMITHSON,
J. S. PALMER,
T. PHILLIPS.

WE CHEERFULLY RECOMMEND to the favorable consideration of our former patrons our successors, who will continue the business at the old stand, 55 and 57 Fifth street.
J. S. PALMER,
eod T. PHILLIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between MICHAEL DUTINE and FRANZ SCHAFER, Shoemakers, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 15th of December last. Persons having claims against the late firm must present them to MICHAEL DUTINE for settlement, and persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said firm must make their payments to him.
MICHAEL DUTINE,
FRANZ SCHAFER.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between JOSEPH PARK and W. H. BRILL, under the firm name of PARK & BRILL, was dissolved on the 17th day of February, 1868. The accounts of the late firm will be settled at the old stand, Allegheny city, by
W. H. BRILL.

NOTICE.

WM. METCALF, formerly of CHAS. KNAP NEPHEWS, is a member of our Firm, to date from January 1st, 1868, SAM'L. DUFF retiring. Style of firm name as before.
MILLER, BARR & PARKIN.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TOWING SALT.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Towing all the Salt manufactured by the OHIO RIVER SALT CO., in the year 1868, will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M. WEDNESDAY, the 4th DAY OF MARCH, 1868.

The Ohio River Salt Company to furnish good seaworthy barges, and to load the salt. The party contracting will be required to furnish three or more good and sufficient tow boats—tow the salt, pay lock fees, wharfage, watching, and all other expenses, except on salt unloaded at Maysville, Covington and Louisville, Ky., Portsmouth, Ripley and Cincinnati, O., and Madison, Jeffersonville and New Albany, Ind.

The salt will be in barrels of either 7 bushels or 280 lbs. and proposals should state price per barrel of either size to each of the following places:

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania;	Wellsburg, West Virg'a;
Steubenville, Ohio;	Wheeling, West Virg'a;
Wellsville, Ohio;	Parkersburg, West Va;
Bellair, Ohio;	Maysville, Kentucky;
Marietta, Ohio;	Covington, Kentucky;
Portsmouth, Ohio;	Paducah, Kentucky;
Ripley, Ohio;	Smithland, Kentucky;
Cincinnati, Ohio;	Columbus, Kentucky;
Hannibal, Missouri;	Hickman, Kentucky;
St. Louis, Missouri;	Memphis, Tennessee;
Madison, Indiana;	Nashville, Tennessee;
Jeffersonville, Indiana;	Cairo, Illinois;
New Albany, Indiana;	Alton, Illinois;
Evansville, Indiana;	Quincy, Illinois;

The minimum stage of water that the tow boats will be required to run will be when tow boats can leave Pomeroy safely with tows drawing three and one-half (3½) feet of water, and tow to such places as they can reasonably be expected to reach with barges of that draught, the barges to be returned without delay by the parties towing to the Salt Company's boat yard, at Middleport, Ohio.

The Ohio River Salt Company will, as far as possible, give reasonable tows, though they will not positively contract full tows to each point.

The Ohio River Salt Company reserve the right to reject all the bids. Separate bids for either the up river or down river towing will be received, or both may be combined. Empty barges to be returned, without delay, from points below Louisville to Louisville whenever there shall not be less than (3) three feet of water in the channel. Empty barges to be returned from Louisville and points above Louisville to Pomeroy whenever there are (30) thirty inches of water in the channel. Bids will not be received unless in conformity with this advertisement.

The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to give bonds with satisfactory security for the faithful performance of this contract.

Proposals must be addressed to Hon. V. B. Horton, Pomeroy, Ohio, marked, "Proposals for Salt Towing."

OHIO RIVER SALT CO.,
Per R. R. HUDSON, Sec.

BUILDING PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the BIRMINGHAM GAS COMPANY for

EXCAVATING A TANK,

For a Gas Holder, the excavation to be about 90 feet in diameter by 24 feet in depth.

Also, for LAYING A STONE WALL around the sides of said Tank, three feet in width at the bottom by two feet at the top and twenty-four feet in height. Said wall to be built of good, large-sized stone, and thoroughly filled in with mortar.

Further proposals are desired for furnishing about 180,000 BRICK, and Laying a Wall and Floor within the above named stone wall.

The best quality of hard brick will be required, and they must be carefully laid in cement the latter to be furnished by the Gas Company. The entire work subject at all times to the inspection and approval of the Gas Company, who also reserve the right to refuse all bids received.

Proposals should be sent to the office of the Company, in Birmingham, where the lot to be excavated will be shown, and further information given.

Bids will be received until the 1ST OF MARCH.
D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

THE HOUSEHOLD TREASURE.

Queen of the Wash Tub.

The best Washing and Cleansing Fluid in the World. *POSITIVELY PRESERVATIVE OF FABRICS*, and a perfect Substitute for Soap, indorsed by home families, and in demand everywhere. It makes clothes purer, whiter, cleaner, and

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HESS MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, No. 136 WOOD STREET Pittsburgh.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

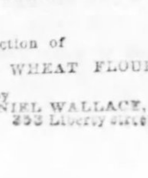
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen, No. 112 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., opposite the Postoffice, are prepared to fill orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Roses, Evergreens, &c.; Vegetable and Flower Seed of best quality. Onion Sets, Early Goodrich, Harrison and other varieties of Seed Potatoes. Garden Implements and Greenhouse Plants. We will send by mail, when desired, all orders for Seeds to the amount of One Dollar or upwards, except Corn, Beans and Peas. Catalogues sent on application and all orders promptly attended to.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE ROBERT BLUM BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF ALLEGHENY CITY FOR A CHARTER, No. 845, March Term, 1868:

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, by the Robert Blum Building and Loan Association, of Allegheny City, for a Charter, that an instrument in writing specifying the objects, articles, conditions and name, style or title under which they have been associated, has been presented to the Court and filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and if no sufficient reason is shown to the contrary, said Charter will be granted at the next term of this Court. BY THE COURT.
COLLIER, MILLER & McBRIDE,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER



PORTABLE SELF-ACTING

FIRE ENGINE,

Puts out Fires instantly.

NO HOUSE SAFE Without Them.

☞ Send for Circular.
Office, 144 FOURTH ST.,
eod Pittsburgh.

FLOUR.

A Choice Selection of

WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT FLOUR,

On hand and arriving daily by
DANIEL WALLACE,
233 Liberty street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A new enterprise, to be known as the NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY, has been organized, with valuable franchises conferred by a recent act of Congress, for the purpose of establishing Trunk Lines of Telegraph on all the principal Railroads and Mail Routes in the United States. The Stock is to be issued on the same principal as that of the Merchants' Union Express Company, which recently commenced operations. The design is to interest the entire business community in the enterprise. This is done, not so much to dispose of the stocks as it is to secure the business of the country through which the lines pass.

THE CAPITAL IS TO BE

10,000,000,

IN

100,000 Shares of the Par Value

OF

$100 PER SHARE.

But the Actual Amount to be Paid in Cash is

$35 PER SHARE.

And this amount is to be paid as follows: One per cent. at the time of subscribing, and no more, until the entire Capital has been Subscribed, and then on calls to be made by the Board of Directors; instalments not to exceed Five Per Cent. per month. When Thirty-five Per Cent. of the par value of the Shares has been paid, Certificates of Stock will be issued. This will give the Company a paid up

CASH CAPITAL OF

$3,500,000.

Which will be sufficient to duplicate lines to all, or nearly all the paying points reached by the present monopoly.

The present Telegraph Companies of the country have been consolidated into one huge monopoly, and are now earning over six millions of dollars per year, or over one hundred per cent. on the actual cost of their lines, their present capital having been watered over one thousand per cent.

The National Telegraph Company have a recognition from the United States Government of the importance of their enterprise, with a grant of the most valuable franchises ever conferred upon a Telegraph Company. No competing line has ever had the right now granted by Congress to this Company to construct operate lines over every Railroad and Mail Route in the United States. The position of this Company differs from that of any company ever before organized. The question of the right of way is forever settled.

The Stockholders of this Company cannot be sold out or transferred to any other Company. The act of Congress under which this Company has been organized, prohibits any transfer of the franchises granted.

CALLS—HOW TO BE MADE.

One Per Cent. of the Stock will be required on subscribing and subsequent calls, not to exceed Five Per Cent per month, will be made by the Board of Directors, from time to time, as may be necessary, to supply funds to construct and equip the lines; but no calls will be made after the One Per cent. is paid, until the entire Capital Stock shall have been subscribed.

ACTUAL CAPITAL REQUIRED.

The Company confidently believe that Thirty-five Per Cent. of the Capital Stock will construct and fully equip

25,000 MILES OF WIRE,

Which will connect all the Commercial Centers and important places in the United States. This opinion rests upon the most reliable estimates and responsible offers to construct and equip the lines.

The National Telegraph Company is organized under the laws of the State of New York and franchises conferred by an act of Congress, approved July 24, 1866.

President—GEORGE B. SENTER, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Vice President—ROBERT SQUIRES, of New York City.

Secretary—GEORGE B. WALLER, of New York City.

COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Nos. 64 and 66

BROADWAY, N. Y.

A limited amount of the Capital Stock of this Company is allotted to this locality, and those having an opportunity, and subscribing, will be placed on equal terms with its corporators, and will secure like interest in all franchises which have accrued, or may hereafter accrue to the Company from any and all sources.

Parties wishing to subscribe to this enterprise, will find the Subscription List with

Messrs. R. G. DUN & CO.,

CORNER OF

Fourth and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS,

TABLE LINEN,
IRISH LINEN,
LINEN TOWELS,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPE NAINSOOK,
PLAIN JACONET,
BRILLIANTE,

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
SEA GRASS HANDKERCHIEFS.

SHIRT FRONTS,
RISTORI APRONS, very cheap;
WHITE QUILTS, &c., &c.

A VERY LARGE STOCK

FROM AUCTION,

OPENED TO-DAY, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182

Federal Street, Allegheny.

IRISH LINENS.

White, Orr & Co.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LINEN GOODS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

FRESH STOCKS.

VERY FINE

White Moire Antiques.

CHOICE

Chintzes and Piques.

ELEGANT

SPRING SHAWLS.

EVERY SIZE

COUNTERPANES.

BATES & BELL'S,

21 Fifth Street.

M'ELROY, DICKSON, & CO.,

DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

NO. 54 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS,

53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

A FULL LINE OF

CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS,
LADIES' SACKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
RED, YELLOW AND WHITE FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.

ALL MAKES OF

BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS,
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
TICKINGS,
PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
COTTON BATTING,
NOTIONS, &c.

W. C. DUNCAN,
D. HUGUS.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.,

OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,
WOOD STREET.

PRODUCE IN STORE AND ARRIVING.

5,100 bushels Chopped Corn and Oats, 200 bushels Sifted Corn Meal, 3,000 pounds Prime Oats, 2,000 bushels Ear Corn, 1,000 bushels Shelled Corn, 100 barrels Family Flour, 100 barrels Rye Flour, 200 bushels Clover Seed, 300 bushels Prime Timothy Seed. With full Stock of Groceries in store and for sale by
H. RIDDLE,
No. 183 Liberty street.

CARPETS.

FROM ENGLAND,

Per Steamers Russia and Iowa.

FIRST IMPORTATION

OF THE SEASON, OF

English Body Brussels,
English Tap. Brussels,
English Ex. Sup. Ingrains,
English Hemp Carpets,
English Velvet
Rugs and Mats,
English Brussels
Rugs and Mats.

FINEST ASSORTMENT,
NEWEST PATTERNS,
LATEST STYLES

And Selling at the

LOWEST PRICES.

It is conceded by all that Prices have now reached the Lowest Point. It is therefore unnecessary to urge the advantage of selecting from this Immense Stock in its Freshness and before it is Broken.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & COMPANY,

23 FIFTH STREET.

SPRING SALES.

CARPETS

HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED

Bottom Prices.

McCALLUM BROS.,

Offer a Large Assortment of all kinds of CARPETS, &c., at a Reduction from previous Season's Prices, unparalleled since the close of the war.

Oil Cloths,

Of Every Grade, and decidedly the Largest Stock in any House in the City.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET.

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.'S,

21 FIFTH STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION

OF REAL LACES.
OF REAL LACES.

JUST RECEIVED.
JUST RECEIVED.

This Lot for Elegance and Variety surpassing any previous importation.

BERTHAS,
BARBES,
COIFFURES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS, &c., &c.

PRICES REMARKABLY LOW.

☞ Ladies should not delay their selection till the stock becomes broken.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

DRUGGISTS.

HARRIS & EWING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AGENTS FOR J. SCHOONMAKER & SONS'

Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC PAINTS,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

COLORS,

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.

A general assortment of Goods suitable for Druggists, Physicians and Country Dealers.

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,

DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER,
OD STREET.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

Cheerfulness, Cleanliness, Comfort.

A NEW STYLE OF

SMOKE CONSUMING GRATES,

FOR FIRE-PLACES OR STOVES.

Having the above advantages, are offered to the public. They are a success as to Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Management, Good Appearance, Economy in Fuel, and give a Brilliant Hot Fire, Show no Ashes, Make no Dust. No extra Fender is needed. Price reasonable. Agents are wanted. County or State Rights for sale. Examine one in operation at our Office, Second Floor of No. 87 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. H. MEISSNER.

GROCERIES, &c.

GROCERIES

JAPAN TEA,
YOUNG HYSON TEA,
OOLONG TEA,
GUNPOWDER TEA,
IMPERIAL TEA.

100 hhds choice New Orleans Sugar;
200 bbls choice New Orleans Molasses;
10 bbls Proctor & Gamble's double extra Lard Oil
150 bbls common and choice Syrups;
25 bbls Golden Drips;
200 bbls Refined Sugar;
100 packages Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel.

FOR SALE BY

Wm. Miller,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),
Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street.

MOET & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE,

THE FINEST WINES IMPORTED,

Always on hand and for sale by

WM. MILLER,

(Late Miller & Ricketson), Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street.

NEW LAKE FISH.

150 half bbls. Lake Herring;
130 half bbls White Fish.

ALL FISH WARRANTED.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. CONNOR,

WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 355 LIBERTY STREET.

BUTTER.

10 CHEESE BOXES

PRIME ROLL BUTTER,

RECEIVING DAILY BY EXPRESS, AND FOR SALE BY

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
360 LIBERTY STREET.

MEANS & COFFIN,

Wholesale Grocers,

COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. ap18-eod

NEW ORLEANS

Sugars and Molasses.

329 hhds Sugar, fully Fair to Choice;
681 bbls Molasses, Prime to Strictly Choice;
178 half bbls Molasses, Prime to Strictly Choice,

To arrive by the following Steamers:

Yorktown, R. R. Hudson, Sherman, Westmoreland, Argosy, Mary Davage, Swallow,

Which we will offer to the Trade at LOW PRICES, on resumption of navigation.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
130 and 132 Second street.

TEA AND COFFEE.

We have just received a new stock of very choice Young Hyson, Oolong, English Breakfast and Japan Teas. Also, Old Government Java, White Laguayra and strictly choice Rio Coffee. For sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE

HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

DUE JULY 1st, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

DUE JULY 1st, 1868,

WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

OF

PHILADELPHIA

VIZ:

LOAN OF MARCH 27, 1839; DUE JULY 1, 1868.

LOAN OF JULY 19, 1839, DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Interest on the above Loans will cease on the 1ST OF JULY, 1868,

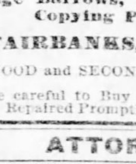
FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR GENERAL.

W. H. KEMBLE,
STATE TREASURER.

eo *COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.*

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL KINDS. ALSO,

Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Copying Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

Cor. WOOD and SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh.

☞ Be careful to Buy Only the Genuine. Scales Repaired Promptly.

ATTORNEYS.

THOMAS HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Prompt attention given to Collections.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Daniel Agnew, Beaver; Henry Hice, Esq., Beaver; W. P. Townsend & Co., Pittsburgh; W. S. Brown, Pittsburgh; John Hall & Co., Pittsburgh; Kirkpatrick, Bro. & Co., Pittsburgh.

MANUFACTURERS.

IRON WORKS.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS,

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN AND CLAIR BAR, HOOP,

SHEET AND PLATE IRON.

BRIDGE IRON;
ANGLE AND T IRON;
GUARD IRON;
COAL SCREEN IRON;
T RAILS, 16 and 30 inch to yard;
TRAM RAILS, punched and countersunk;
BOILER, BRIDGE AND TANK RIVETS;
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES;
SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES;
RAILROAD SPIKES;
RAILROAD FISH BARS AND BOLTS;
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
STREET CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTINGS;
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS;
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:

120 WATER AND 120 FRONT STS.

BRANCH OFFICE:

NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 FRONT STREET,
ly CHICAGO, ILL.

MONONGAHELA IRON WORKS

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS;
THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES;
WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS;
COACH AND LAG SCREWS;
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS;
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WASHERS;
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS;
WROUGHT IRON HINGES;
TUYERE IRONS;
BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS;
ROOF AND TRUSS BOLTS;
COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS;
STOVE AND SAW RODS;
R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &c.

A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock.

WORKS:

SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE.

WAREHOUSE:

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Boiler, Still and Tank Works.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER

STEAM BOILERS.

CHIMNEYS,	OIL STILLS,
BRITCHES,	OIL TANKS,
FIRE BEDS,	AGITATORS,
ASH PANS,	SETTLING PANS,
STEAM PIPE,	CONDENSERS,
SALT PANS,	PRISON DOORS,
IRON BRIDGES,	GASOMETERS,
	STEAM BOILERS.

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☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND *PIPE WORKS,*

COR. CARROLL AND SMALLMAN STS.,

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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MANUFACTURER OF

Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My Pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, in TWELVE FEET LENGTHS.
Also, a full assortment of

GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

JOHN M. COOPER......JOS. KAYE......HENRY BIRE

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

Steam and Gas Fitters,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PUMPS AND BRASS WORK,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; DEALERS IN

Gas Fixtures and Tubing

OF ALL KINDS.

Cor. of Pike and Walnut Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Call and examine our Steam Pump before purchasing elsewhere. It is plain and substantial; equal if not superior to any Pump now in use.

A. BRADLEY. W. VANKIRK. JNO. S. BRADLEY

BRADLEY STOVE WORKS.

STOVE WORKS.

MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

COOK, PARLOR and HEATING

STOVES,

Among which are the celebrated NATIONAL, TALISMAN, TROPIC and EUREKA—Coal Cook Stoves. Also, VETERAN, POMONA and IRONSIDES—Wood Cook Stoves.

Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.,

Agents for Lotze's celebrated HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES.

Office: Corner of SECOND AND WOOD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADAMS, M'KEE & CO.,

Pittsburgh Novelty Works,

CORNER OF GRANT AND FIRST STREETS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS AND LATCHES.

PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALLEABLE IRON, &c.

W. T. JAQUITH....L. O. LIVINGSTON....W. H. BURT.

LIVINGSTON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Ornamental and Machine Castings, Steam and Gas Fittings, Loose Butt and Shutter Hinges, all sizes. Improved Sash Pulleys & Weights, Badgley's Patent Carriage Jacks, &c.

We warrant our work equal in point of finish and smoothness to best Eastern manufacture. Orders may be left at our WORKS, corner of Washington avenue and Sedgwick street, Allegheny city, or sent through Pittsburgh Postoffice, and receive prompt attention.

JAS. B. LYON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE PRESSED

FLINT GLASS WARE,

WAREHOUSE, NO. 116 WATER ST.,

FIVE DOORS BELOW MONONGAHELA HOUSE

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH LAMP AND GLASS COMPANY.

NO. 83 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA

JOHN H. BOYTS & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN ROSS & CO.,)

Manufacturers of all kinds of

LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.

Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS,

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PITTSBURGH PA

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS—Established 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

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Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

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S. E. CAMPBELL.	J. W. PAUL.

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ENGINES, BOILERS, CASTINGS.

ATLAS WORKS,

Morton St., Ninth Ward, Pittsb'gh.

THOMAS N. MILLER . . . . . President.

THESE WORKS ARE AMONG THE

LARGEST IN THE WEST,

And are now prepared to furnish ENGINES, of every description, BOILERS, TANKS and STILLS, ROLLING MILL, and HEAVY MACHINERY CASTINGS.
☞ Sheet Iron Work, General Repairing, &c., &c.

DUQUESNE

Iron and Steel Works.

COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron, Nails, Springs, Axles,

PLOUGH, SPRING, and A. B. STEEL, &c.

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Warehouse—No. 165 FIRST STREET,
(Opposite Monongahela House),
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GIBSON & RIDDLE,

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Manufacturers of ENGINES, MACHINE and MILL CASTINGS, PULLEYS AND SASH WEIGHTS, HANGERS, &c. Job Work of all kinds attended to promptly. Office and Foundry, LACOCK STREET, one square east of Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILLS AND SMELTING WORKS.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHEATH, BRAZIERS AND BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPELTER SOLDER, &c.

Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Fire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinner's Machines and Tools.
Warehouse, 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. 3p

A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S

STEAM PUMPS,

For Coal Mines, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, Supplying Boilers, &c. Also,

BLOWER ENGINES,

For Oil Refineries and Blast Furnaces. Every Pump warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, Agents,
eod Corner Third and Liberty sts., Pittsburgh.

THE PITTSBURGH

Steam Brick Manufacturing Co.

THE BEST PRESSED BRICK EXTANT.

Works Adjacent to the City Farm.

Office, over the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, corner of FIRST and WOOD STREETS. Office hours from 8½ to 9 A. M.
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RED LEAD,

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AND

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DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.,

WHITE LEAD WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE AND ZINC.

Office, 9 SMITHFIELD ST., Monongahela House.

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Founders and Machinists,

IRON CITY WORKS,

COR. PIKE AND O'HARA AND PIKE AND WALNUT STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLAST ENGINES,
ROLLING MILL ENGINES,
SAW, GRIST AND PLANING MILL ENGINES.
ROLLING MILL AND OTHER MACHINERY.
CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

☞ Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.

MACHINE CARD CLOTHING.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

E. P. STETSON,

(Successor to Everett Stetson),

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Machine Card Clothing,

Of Every Description,

FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MACHINERY,

WALPOLE, MASS.

An extensive reference given if desired.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,

[ESTABLISHED IN 1845.]

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,

Manufacturers of Every Description of

STEEL,

Best Refined TOOL STEEL.

Mill, Mulay, Circular, Gang and Cross Cut

SAW PLATES.

Spring, Cast and German Plow and Blister Steel, Shovel, Hoe, Fork, Rake and Toe Calk Steel. Locomotive and R. R. Car Springs; R. R. Spring Steel and Frog Points, Cast Steel Finger Bars, Sickle Steel, Spring, Steel Tyre, Plow Wings, etc., Oil Drill Steel.

OFFICE AND WORKS,
Cor. ROSS and FIRST STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Rolled Cast Steel Saw Plates,
Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel;
Patent Rolled Saw Plates,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c., &c.

83 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufacture in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST and 120 and 122 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

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PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,

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273 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH,

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RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From January 19th, 1868, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp.	2:13 a m	Chicago Ex...	2:43 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:13 a m	Cleveland Ex.	2:43 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:13 a m	Chicago Ex...	10:58 a m
Cl & Whg M'l	6:28 a m	Wheeling Ex.	11:08 a m
Chicago Mail..	6:58 a m	Chicago Ex....	3:53 p m
Chicago Ex....	9:43 a m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	4:03 p m
Pitts & Cl'd Ex		Erie & Ygn Ex.	6:13 p m
via Youngs'n	9:43 a m	Chicago Ex....	6:58 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	2:13 p m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	7:08 p m
Chicago Ex....	2:28 p m	Pitt & Cl'd Ex.	
Whg & Erie Ex	4:33 p m	via Youngs'n	9:28 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N Br'tn Acc...	8:58 a m	N. Brt'n Acc...	7:03 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:13 a m	N. Brt'n Acc...	8:28 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:53 a m	Wellsville Ac.	9:58 a m
Rochester Acc.	1:33 p m	N. Castle Acc..	10:13 a m
Wellsville Acc	3:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	9:13 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	5:13 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:18 p m
N. Brt'n Acc...	5:33 p m	N. Brt'n Acc...	2:43 p m
N. Brt'n Acc...	6:28 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4:23 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:28 p m

☞ 2:28 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.
☞ 10:58 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

WHEELING AND BRIDGEPORT

STREET CARS,

Connect with Trains on C. & P. R.R.

Money Fare.......................................12c
Ticket Fare.......................................10c
Trunks..20c
Hand Trunks.......................................10c

No charge for Carpet Bags and small Valises in hand.
M. LOFTUS, Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. *Panhandle Route.*

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, December 8th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Express............	2:15 a m	3:55 p m
Fast Line..................	9:40 a m	7:05 p m
Fast Express.............	4:50 p m	10:55 a m
Mixed Way..............	6:10 a m	6:50 p m
M'Donald's Ac'n No. 1.	11:10 a m	2:30 p m
Steubenville Accom'n...	3:55 p m	9:30 a m
M'Donald's Ac'n No. 2.	5:20 p m	8:20 a m

SPECIAL NOTICE—Sunday Express leaves at 8:50 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 6:30 a. m. next morning.

The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted.

JOHN H. MILLER, General Eastern Agent,
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

—On and after OCTOBER 6, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train.........	1:30 a m	Day Express..	3:00 a m
Fast Line...........	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1...	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1......	6:20 a m	Mail Train........	8:20 a m
Brinton No. 2....	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2....	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2......	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex..	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3....	11:30 a m
Johnstown ac..	10:15 a m	Johnstown Ac.	2:50 p m
Phila. Express..	1:50 p m	Wall's No 4....	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3......	1:30 p m	Phil. Express...	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4....	2:50 p m	Wall's No. 5...	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 5....	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6...	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6......	7:09 p m	Fast Line..........	7:20 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig't train.	10:30 p m	Wall's No. 7...	10:50 p m

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:40 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information, apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

—On and after November 1st, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsbg No 1.	6:35 a m	Mail..............	6:50 a m
Freeport No 1.	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1.	9:05 a m
Express.........	10:10 a m	Sharpsbg No 1.	11:20 a m
Sharpsbg No 2.	1:25 p m	Express.........	1:50 p m
Freeport No 2.	4:15 p m	Harmersville..	3:55 p m
Mail..............	6:05 p m	Freeport No 2.	6:05 p m
Harmersville..	7:10 p m	Sharpsbg No 2.	7:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 p. m.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information, apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE

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SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE

Between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton.

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☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. ☜

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 11:25 A. M., 4:20 and 7:30 P. M. On Sundays at 11:25 A. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, February 20, 1868, the Trains will leave the Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
M'Keesport Accommoda'n..	11:00 a m	2:05 p m
Express to and from Uniontown	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom'n.......	4:30 p m	8:35 a m
Brown Accommodation......	6:15 p m	7:15 p m
Night Accommodation to McKee port....................	10:30 p m	6:10 a m
Sunday Church Train to and From West Newton........	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. R. KING, Agent.
WM. E. STOUT, Supt.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Running Through to Venango City.

Connecting with Trains East and West, on the Warren and Franklin Road; also, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

On and after JANUARY 14th 1868, Passenger Trains will leave from and arrive at the Depot, corner of Canal and Pike streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Venango City....................	7:30 a m	12:30 a m
Express to and from Venango City..........	10:15 p m	5:45 p m
Brady's Bend Accom'n....	1:45 p m	11:00 a m
First Soda Works Accom'n.	8:30 a m	8:15 a m
Second Soda Works Accom.	5:00 p m	2:35 p m
Hulton Accommodation...	6:40 a m	6:30 p m

Church Train leaves Soda Works at 8:10 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:50 p. m.

H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

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GAS COAL COMPANY.

We have opened a new Coal Mine, and are now prepared to fill all orders for SUPERIOR COKE, either at our mines at Connellsville, or in Pittsburgh. We will deliver at any point along the line of the Connellsville Railway. Address orders to J. S. McHUGH, Connellsville. Every order promptly attended to.

COAL, COKE, LIME.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas Coal and Coke Co

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LEWIS LAMB, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

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COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

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Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Daily Commercial

THE LATEST.

Situation Discussed in Cabinet.

Stanton Still in His Department.

Writ of Quo Warranto to be Applied For

The Question to be Determined Legally Only.

Hon. Thos. Ewing, Sr., for Secretary of War.

Impeachment Project Still Popular.

Gen. G. H. Thomas's Appointments.

He Has All the Honors He Wants.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1868.

The feeling and excitement over the events of yesterday and the coming events of to-morrow, have made Sunday an unusually interesting day in Washington. The President's house has been thronged all day by his friends, while Mr. Stanton's levee at the department was at one time so great that it was found impossible for members to get into the room where it was held.

At 11 A. M. there was a meeting of the Cabinet, and the situation freely discussed. Secretary Seward and Attorney General Stanberry remained long in conference after the other members had departed. It is learned officially that the President directed Mr. Stanberry to apply to-morrow to the proper court for a writ of *quo warranto* for the purpose of requiring Mr. Stanton to show by what authority he continues to hold on to the Department. The President, it is further learned at the White House has made out the nomination of Hon. Thos. Ewing, Sr., of Ohio, to be Secretary of War, and will send it to the Senate to-morrow. This does not seem to be intended to solve the present difficulty, for Mr. Johnson repeatedly stated to-day it was his intention, by legal process he was about to institute, to test the legality of the civil tenure act, and that he did not intend to resort to force to get the War Office.

Secretary Stanton is still at the War Department, and refuses to leave his office day or night, sleeping and eating there, and to all intents and purposes is one of the fixtures of the establishment.

A number of newspaper gentlemen called upon Gen. Lorenzo Thomas to-day, and found him quite sociably and affably disposed, and willing to talk freely on the events of the past week and the probable results as affecting himself. He said he should go to the war office to-morrow to renew his demand for Mr. Stanton's portfolio. It was suggested that he might be met by a sentry at the door, to which he replied that he was too much of a soldier to attempt to pass a sentry. In reply to the question what he would do if Mr. Stanton refused to give up the office, he said he would have no personal controversy with Mr. Stanton in any event. He regarded his appointment as a purely civil one, and not a military one. He said he had employed counsel to defend him in the action brought against him by Mr. Stanton. General Thomas denied the report that he was intoxicated when arrested, and complained that injustice had been done him in the newspapers in this matter. He also denied the statement that Mr. Stanton had on any occasion denied admittance to the War office. He felt convinced he was lawful Secretary of War, and that the President had a right to issue the commission he held. He understood that the clerks of the War Department had said they would not obey his orders. But he hoped this was not true, as he did not want to discharge anybody. The following was asked:

Question—Did Mr. Stanton give you reason to believe at your first interview with him on Friday when he said he wanted time to pack up his papers, that he intended to peaceably resign the Secretaryship?

Answer—Yes, he undoubtedly meant then to leave quietly.

General Thomas said he only had been at the War Department twice since receiving his appointment. Gen. Grant was present when he presented the draft of his appointment. Gen. Thomas offered this order to Gen. Grant. Gen. Grant said—"Is this order addressed to me?" "No," said Gen. Thomas, "but I meant to see you at your office, and I exhibit this order now that you may read it." Grant read it carefully and handed it back without reply.

Robert J. Walker waited upon Thomas after his arrest, saying that as his friend he felt it his duty to inform him that General Grant alone had power to circulate orders to the army, according to the terms of the law. Gen. Thomas replied that he was aware of that fact, and that his duties were confined to transmitting War Office orders to General Grant.

The President's friends are dissatisfied with the course pursued by Thomas, which has thus far had no tendency to bring the issue to trial before the courts. If Thomas had on Stanton's first refusal to deliver up the office applied for a writ of *quo warranto*, the case would immediately have come up in one of the District courts, from which it could have been appealed to the Supreme court if decided adversely to the President's views, and it would have had precedence over all other cases on the Supreme court docket. Thomas, however, permitted Stanton to take the initiative in the law, and the process commenced is a criminal and not a civil one. Under Judge Cartter's warrant Thomas must be regularly indicted by a grand jury and tried at the next or some following term of the criminal court. It may not come up for a year yet.

The condition of the impeachment project has not changed since last night. News comes to-day that anti-impeachment Republican meetings will be held in the principal cities to-morrow, and that attempts will be made in behalf of the business interests to stop the movement in Congress, but from present indications every Republican in the House, with two exceptions, will vote for the resolution of impeachment now before the House.

Your correspondent, in conversation with a leading Senator to-day, asked if the resolution passed in executive session on Friday night, declaring the President to have acted illegally and unconstitutionally, did not commit those who voted for it to the conviction of the President. The Senator replied he thought not, though unquestionably it looked that way.

Question—But if the President is guilty of an illegal and unconstitutional act, as the Senate has already declared, must you not convict him?

Answer—Not necessarily. It all depends on the intention of it. Can it be shown that the President intended only to test the law in a peaceful way, he will not be impeached. If, however, he contemplated the forcible ejection of Stanton he will be impeached.

Question—The President declared to the correspondent of the COMMERCIAL two weeks ago that he had no other intention than to test the case in the courts. Would such declaration as that be sufficient to clear him?

Answer—No; it must be proved by his actions and his orders to Thomas.

Gen. Thomas Declines.

Gen. George H. Thomas telegraphed to-day to Senators that he had received in his opinion all the promotions and honors that he merited, and that he had respectfully declined the nominations of Lieutenant General, and General by Brevet, and hoped the Senate would reject them. He was assured by telegraph that his wishes would be complied with.

Counsel from Friends.

Both the President and Mr. Stanton have been in receipt of dispatches from their respective friends in various portions of the country, asking them to stand firm.

S. P. Q. A.

The following is a special from Philadelphia, dated last night. "The great flag of the Union League will, to-morrow, float from their temple on Broad street, inscribed with the initials, S. P. Q. A., altered from the Roman initials in the proudest days of the Republic, meaning, "The Senate and the People of America.

Unfounded Rumors.

The excitement to-night was increased by the issue of an extra by one of the Washington papers, containing the wildest rumors, in brief, to the effect that the marines had been ordered to dislodge Stanton; that the President had ordered the arrest of General Grant, etc., but they are of course utterly false. Secretary Stanton was also informed on what he regarded good authority that he would be dislodged by military force. But the course of the President will be exactly as has been telegraphed you, the facts having been obtained from him as to his course.

General Thomas to be Rearrested.

It is learned late to-night that it has been determined to again arrest General Thomas for a second violation of the civil law by attempting to regain possession of the War Department yesterday afternoon. The proper oath of the facts has been made and an application for another writ will probably be made to-morrow morning.

An Official Denial.

The President to-night, in response to the direct inquiry, positively contradicted the rumor that he had called for either soldiers or marines to enable him to obtain possession of the War Department, and also denied the rumor that he intended to send in any explanatory message of his course to Congress to-morrow.

Indorsement of Secretary Stanton.

Mr. Stanton late to-night received a telegram from the Missouri Republican Convention, indorsing his course and pledging him their support.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—The city continues in a state of feverish excitement, owing to the pending impeachment of the President, and every body who takes an interest in public affairs is anxiously awaiting new developments. In the absence of facts, rumors gain currency and from time to time, as they are exploded, new ones are invented to take their places, such as the alleged arrest of General Grant. All these excite but do not satisfy the constant demand at the hotels and in Congressional circles and elsewhere for the latest intelligence. The Executive Mansion was visted in the cousre of the day by Secretary Seward, Adjutant General Thomas, and a number of Democratic members of Congress.

Republican Senators and Representatives, including Messrs. Conkling, Chandler, Thayer, Wade, Morgan, Judd, Farnsworth, Logan, and Boutwell repaired to the War Department. It is reliably ascertained that the conversation between them and the Secretary of War, being on pending political topics, led to a comparison of notes, which left no doubt in their minds that on the impeachment question the Republicans will act as a unit. It was not known to them that even one member would falter and desert his party, and their general impression was that the President will not only be impeached, but tried, convicted and removed from office within the next ten days. The ground they take is, that the Republicans cannot now avoid the issue which they say the President has forced on them, and that having taken the first step they must prosecute the work to a speedy conclusion. Nothing was said about the employment of troops by the opponents of the President. No one present could anticipate any event which would render it necessary, especially as they thought the President could not obtain a military force to sustain him.

These gentlemen, who had conversations with Mr. Stanton, gave assurance that they would stand by him to the last, having no doubt of success of their cause. There is much earnestness and determination expressed by all of the Republicans who converse upon the subject. Their speeches may be regarded as evidence of feeling which generally prevails among the members of that party in Congress, certainly in the House of Representatives.

Secretary Stanton has not left the War Department since last Friday, his Congressional friends having urged him to remain there for a season. He, however, contemplates going home after the House shall have impeached the President, as the belief among them is that the latter will thus be shorn of his moral influence, and will make no effort to thwart the purpose of Congress, whose authority they say will be supported by Gen. Grant under the law, the functions of the Executive being suspended in effect pending trial.

Major General Emory, who commands the Department of Washington, it is said by the Republicans, will subject himself to the immediate orders only of the army, and not to those of the President. The guard at the War Department has been doubled. Col. Carr, of Gen. Emory's staff, remained there last night by order of Gen. Grant.

The President is in receipt of letters and telegrams giving him assurance of approbation and support, and the Republicans are constantly being encouraged in a similar manner to unfalteringly execute the work they have undertaken.

The President to-day directed an application to be made to the court to-morrow for a *mandamus* or *quo warranto*, with a view of making Mr. Stanton show under and by what authority he retains possession of the War Department.

The message which Colonel Moore, acting private secretary of the President, carried to the Senate yesterday, but was prevented from delivering, owing to the early adjournment of that body, was the nomination of Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr., of Ohio, as Secretary of War. His name will be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

It is stated that Attorney General Stanbery, Judge Black and Charles O'Connor, Esq., will defend the President before the Senate.

Major General George H. Thomas has telegraphed here declining proffered brevets of Lieutenant General and General of the army.

NEW YORK, February 25.—The *Times'* Washington special says Stanton has retained Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, to appear in the case against Gen. Thomas, and it is probable Attorney General Stanberry will be directed by the President to appear for General Thomas, in addition to Messrs. Bradley and Merrick. Stanton remains in the office of the War Department to-night, and proposes to remain there till he can safely leave. It is believed the Supreme Court will be appealed to on Monday on behalf of General Thomas for relief.

WASHINGTON, February 22.

COUNTERFEIT SEVEN-THIRTIES.

Counterfeit 7-30 Treasury notes of the denomination of one thousand dollars, dated June 15, 1865, differing materially in the run of numbers within which those originally presented were included, are being forwarded to the Treasury Department, asking conversion. The public are therefore notified that all notes of the issue of June 15th, 1865, should be immediately forwarded to the Department for conversion.

WEEKLY TREASURY STATEMENT.

Fractional currency printed for the week $544,462; shipped, $486,472; National bank notes issued, $121,850; amount in circulation $299,670,176; currency redeemed and destroyed, $363,400. The Second National Bank of Dayton, Ohio, has ceased to be a depository of public moneys and financial agent of the United States.

DEMOCRATIC DINNER.

August Belmont and other members of the Democratic National Committee were entertained by the President at a delegate dinner to-night.

KENTUCKY.

The Democratic State Convention.

LOUISVILLE, February 23.—The Kentucky Democratic Convention met at Frankfort yesterday, and was numerously attended. The Convention was permanently organized by the election of the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, as chairman, and M. T. Chrisman as Secretary. Hon. J. A. Stevens was nominated for Governor by acclamation. The following gentlemen were chosen delegates to the National Democratic Convention for the State at large: R. H. Stanton, W. Preston, J. A. Spaulding, J. G. Carlisle; Alternates—Norvin Green, T. H. Hines, W. B. Reed, David Meriweather. First District—Willis B. Lacken, Hon. J. A. Flournoy; alternates, H. N. Carson, C. D. Delaney. Second—Gano Henry, C. B. Vance: alternates, H. D. McHenry, A. J. Dennis. Third—J. P. Bates, A. J. Ray; alternates, W. L. Delany, J. F. L. Wilkinson. Fourth—E. A. Graves, C. B. Mattingly; alternates J. P. Barber, Judge Joseph Foree. Fifth—T. L. Jefferson, Littleton Cooke; alternates, Thomas T. Hawkins, William S. Pryor. Sixth—Lucius Desha, F. A. Boyd; alternates, H. K. Ratcherd, John M. Farber. Seventh—Benjamin F. Buckner, J. Warren Grigsby; alternates, James E. Cantrill, Wm. Norville. Eighth—Edward Turner, James B. McCreary; alternates, J. B. Burdet, Levi Jackson. Ninth—George Hamilton, A. L. Martin; alternates, O. C. Bowles, Thomas Turner.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the platform of principles adopted by the Convention of the 1st of May, 1866, and adopted by the Convention of the 22d of February, 1867, is hereby reaffirmed by the Democracy of Kentucky.

Second, That the unconditional restoration of the Southern States to the full and equal enjoyment of their rights in the Federal Union is indispensable to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the country.

Third, That a declaration of universal amnesty is demanded by every consideration of statesmanship, patriotism and justice, and Kentucky cannot be satisfied so long as a single one of her sons is deprived of any right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and of this Commonwealth.

Fourth, That this Convention, in obedience to the voice of the people of Kentucky, hereby presents the Hon. George H. Pendleton as their choice for President of the United States, and our delegates to the National Convention are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination and to vote as a unit therefor. Reposing, however, the highest confidence in their wisdom and discretion, and believing that the success of the Democratic party is essential to the preservation of constitutional liberty, we hereby pledge on behalf of the Democracy of Kentucky, an earnest support to the nominee of the Convention.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, February 22.—The Convention to-day adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three to visit Washington and lay before Gen. Grant and other functionaries the true condition of affairs in Mississippi. Also, to negotiate a loan of one hundred thousand dollars to defray the expenses of the Convention, said loan to be paid by taxation, the faith of the State to be pledged for its redemption.

Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, February 22.—Nothing of importance was done in the convention yesterday, except the reconsideration of the eligibility of voters to House and Senate. The report on the basis of representation was reconsidered, and so amended as to render all persons eligible to office at the first election under the Constitution. An effort was made to have the State capital removed to Atlanta, but defeated for want of a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules. A motion to reconsider the action of yesterday was entertained in relation to the matter of representation.

South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, February 22.—The Convention adjourned to-day in honor of the birthday of Washington.

North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, February 22.—The Convention was declared adjourned to-day in honor of the holiday. The question of suffrage was discussed until adjournment without a vote.

The Radical County Convention to-day nominated one negro and three whites for legislature.

Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, February 22.—Work progressed rapidly in the Convention to-day. Several ordinances and articles of the Constitution were adopted. The franchise article provides that all male citizens of twenty-one years shall vote at the first election, and for one year from the adoption of the Constitution only those registered under Congressional laws shall vote.

Louisiana Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, February 22.—In the Convention there was no quorum present, and it adjourned. The day was generally observed as a holiday.

THE DEMOCRACY.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

New York the Place—July 4th the Time.

Serenade to Senator-Elect Thurman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1868.

The National Democratic Executive Committee met here at noon to-day. Nearly all of the members were present. August Belmont, of New York, Chairman, called the meeting to order, and F. O. Prince, of Boston, acted as Secretary. The Chairman stated that this Committee, appointed by the Chicago Convention of 1864, had met to designate the time and place for holding the next National Democratic Convention. After discussion, during which the Ohio and Missouri members urged the selection of St. Louis and Cincinnati, a ballot was taken.

The first ballot showed that New York was stronger than any other city, and that unless the Western men could agree among themselves and unite upon some place, they would be beaten. New York received nine votes; St. Louis, four; Cincinnati, two; Indianapolis, two, and Cleveland, three out of the twenty-eight votes cast. Four ballots were cast, New York strengthening on each. The fourth was New York, seventeen, so New York city was chosen; St. Louis, seven.

The Fourth of July was selected as the time for meeting without any disagreement.

There was considerable debate over the selection of a city, but no want of harmony and no dissatisfaction was expressed at the result in the Convention, though the outside influence which was strongly in favor of Cincinnati and St. Louis, very bitterly expressed their disappointment.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at Tammany Hall in New York, at ten o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22.—The only resolution adopted by the Democratic Committee was one declaring the call for the National Convention shall embrace all who are willing to aid in maintaining the Union and opposed to radicalism. Just previous to adjournment, General Ewing and some other members of the Soldiers and Sailors' Union were admitted, and formally announced to the President that they would call their convention to meet in New York at the same time. The last vote on the place was 17 for New York, 11 for St. Louis. August Belmot, F. O. Prince, W. A. Galbraith, W. J. Story, George H. Paul and Lewis V. Bogy were appointed a committee to draw up an address. They meet on Monday.

NEW YORK, February 23.—A Washington special to the *Herald* says it is confident the Committee as a body is opposed to Pendleton for the Presidency. Seymour is talked of by many representatives of Eastern States, but his claim assumed no definite shape. Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, will be pressed by his State. All propositions in favor of Gen. Hancock are met with the reply, "We don't want a soldier, we want a civilian." For Vice President the must marked and unanimous desire is manifested for John Quincey Adams.

Judge Thurman Serenaded.

The District Democrats to-night serenaded Judge Thurman, United Senator elect from Ohio. The hotel where he was stopping was tastefully decorated with tri-colored lauterns. After the music ceased, and in obedience to enthusiastic demonstrations of the crowd, Judge Thurman appeared, and spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens: It is no affectation when I say that this compliment was wholly unexpected to me. Coming to the capital in a quiet way upon matters of professional business, the furthest thing in the world from my thoughts was the reception of any public mark of regard, and I am exceedingly sorry that I am not able to-night to repay your kindness, as it is in my heart to do. I know that it is customary to repay, or endeavor to repay, such a compliment as this by a speech worthy of the occasion, and it would afford me the highest pleasure to make such a speech to you to-night, if I were in a condition to do so; but I am so unfortunate to-night as to be suffering from a sore throat. You must allow me to make my remarks very brief. This day, the anniversary of him who was called the Father of his Country, [applause] naturally suggests thoughts that it would be exceedingly pleasant to dwell upon, and it naturally suggests other thoughts that it would be extremely profitable for us all to consider. Had this country remembered his advices, had it given heed to his monition it would not be to-day the country it is. [A voice "that's so."] Had we all hearkened to his warning against sectional prejudice and sectional party we would have never had civil war, [applause] and were we to-day to remember his injunction to love, cherish and revere the Constitution, we would have a restored Union and a harmonious country. [Great applause, and cheers for the Constitution.] But my friends, gloomy as are the clouds that hang over us, I for one do not despair of the Republic. [Applause.] Believe me, no party that habitually disregards the Constitution can long maintain its power in this land. [Applause.] This is and ever has been a country of written constitutions. Even before the revolution the colonies in the form of charters, or of the fundamental laws of the territorial government, had what in practical effect were written constitutions. Since the Declaration of Independence every State has had its—and some of them before it—written constitutions of government. Since 1789 the Federal Government had been based upon a written Constitution. So much are we accustomed to written constitutions that it is difficult for an American to conceive of any Government that does not rest upon a written constitution, and I believe, my friends, owing to the education we have received and our habit of obeying the Constitution, that it is not entirely eradicated even by the terrible violation of the last few years. I say, therefore, that I am not without hope-standing firm by the Constitution of our own country, determined to preserve it, is this mighty Democratic party, that reaches from the Atlantic to the Pasific, and determined to stand by it. Why, but a little while ago, it was said that the party was dead. Well, I think that during the last year—the year 1867—which has scarcely passed away, it has proved about the liveliest corpse I have ever seen, [applause and laughter,] and I tell you my friends that before this present year 1868 shall have passed away, the resurrection of that corpse will be complete. [Great applause.] But now my friends for a sore throated man I find that I am making more of a speech than I ought to. [Go on—go on.]

Mr. Thurman paused for a few seconds, when cheers were given for Johnson and Secretary Thomas, and groans for Stanton. Mr. Thurman proceeded: Well now, my friends, you of the District of Columbia, although you did not cast your votes for the President of the United States, yet, I tell you that your influence, can make itself felt the whole length and breadth of the republic. You can stand by the Democratic party and hold up the arms of your Democratic brethren. You can send them tidings of good cheer from the capital of the nation, and make your influence felt throughout the whole bounds of the Republic. Will you do it? (Cries, "we will.") Will you do your part towards redeeming this land? [Certainly.] Why, you have everything in the world to urge you to it. You have been but a little while ago the happiest, most prosperous and freest country on this globe. You ought to have this day the freest country, and as soon as time can restore the ravages of war, you ought once more to have the most prosperous country on this globe. [Applause] If you don't want to see here a mockery of your free institutions; if you don't want our form of Government to become a by-word and reproach among the nations; if you want to transmit to your posterity that priceless inheritance of freedom that you received from your fathers; if you wish to see this country disburthened of this mighty debt; if you wish to see labor receive a just reward from its toil; if you want to see the laboring man relieved from the crushing weight that now rests upon him; if you want to see the rights of all the people restored—if this is what you have worked for, I say put your shoulders to the wheel and rush on your good old Democratic guard. [Applause.] A voice, ("three cheers for Greeley, who bailed Jeff. Davis—") And now the sound of that rich brogue down there reminds me of one thing I had to say; it is this, that the Democratic party has always supported the rights of the naturalized citizen. [Applause.] My friends, I thank you once more for your kindness, and I beg leave to bid you an affectionate good night.

MEXICO.

Gen. Navarro Imprisoned---Battle at Huasco---Organization of Financial Department.

HAVANA, February 21.—A steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz. General Diaz has been granted unlimited leave of absence, in consequence of the accident at Oxaca, from which he is slowly recovering.

At the capital, Sanchez Navarro was thrown into prison. The cause of his arrest is not made public.

The Supreme Court of Mexico was opened on the 11th inst.

Accounts from the colony of ex-Confederates at Quaxacan are favorable.

Eight Spaniards were expelled from the capital as dangerous characters.

The subject of kidnapping was dicussed in Congress.

In a battle at Huasco between the regular troops and bandits, twenty of the latter were killed.

Senor Romero was organizing the finances. The debts of the French nation will be compromised. Mexico will not recognize the intervention of France. The Government will send a Minister to Italy.

NEW YORK, February 23.—The *Herald's* Havana special says the Mexican Government has bought $170,000 of English convention bonds, and $317,000 of the debt at thirteen cents on the dollar.

The American legion are to receive $300 each. They were leaving the country singly.

The revolt in Sinaloa has become serious, and more troops were sent to General Corona. The rebels number 2,500, and are within twenty miles of Mazattin, where Corona is in command of the national forces.

Advices from Yucatan are to the 14th. The rebels still occupied several places, having 1,800 troops, and expected to make a desperate resistance. The prisoners taken are to be tried, and will probably be condemned to death.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A NEW TREATY WITH PRUSSIA.

Naturalization of Germans in America.

IRISH EDITORS SENTENCED.

Military Preparations in France,

General Feeling of Uneasiness

GALE ON THE ENGLISH COAST.

Reception of Farragut at Venice.

New Treaty with Prussia.

BERLIN, February 22.—The negotiations of Hon. George Bancroft on the subject of naturalization of Germans in America, &c., have been brought to a successful issue. The North German Bund agrees to fully recognize and accord all the rights, exemption from military duty, &c., of native-born Americans to Germans naturalized according to law as citizens of the United States after they have spent five years in the United States. A treaty to this effect was signed by Bancroft on the 22d.

English Naturalization Laws.

LONDON, February 23.—William Forster, member from Bradford, has given notice that on the 28th he will the call attention of the House of Commons to the state of the naturalization laws and the right of self-expatriation.

French Military Preparations.

The *Independence Belge* of Saturday has an article on the prospects of peace in Europe. It expresses a general feeling of apprehension which prevails, in saying that the vast military preparations now going on in all parts of France were of a character and on a scale which lead to the conviction that they are designed to meet other purposes than those of national defense.

Farragut.

FLORENCE, February 23.—Admiral Farragut met with an enthusiastic reception last week from the Government and people of Venice. He next goes to Milan and Genoa, whence he will proceed to Rome, having accepted an official invitation to visit those cities.

Birthday Fete.

PARIS, February 23.—The fete given by Gen. Dix last night, in celebration of Washington's birthday, was a very brilliant affair. A great crowd of American and foreign guests attended. Many French and other European notabilities were present. The decorations were superb and appropriate. No speeches.

Irish Editors Sentenced.

LONDON, February 22.—Mr. Sullivan, of the Dublin *Nation*, recently convicted of publishing seditious libels, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Mr. Pigot, of the Dublin *Irishman*, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. Both prisoners will be required on the expiration of their terms of confinement to furnish security for future good behavior.

Death.

LONDON, Evening, February 22.—Casey, who was shot some time since by Captain Mackey, died at Cork to-day.

The Press Law.

PARIS, February 22.—The bill for the regulation of the newspaper press is still under discussion in the Corps Legislatif. An amendment for allowing the full publication of summaries of the Corps debates was rejected this evening by a vote of 155 to 67.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, February 23.—The steamship Siberia, from New York, arrived here to-day. The steamship City of New York, from New York, arrived to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, February 23.—The steamship Union, from New York, arrived to-day.

Gale.

LONDON, February 23, P. M.—A tremendous gale prevails on the West coast of England and Wales. The great breakwater of Holyhead, a massive stone pier of 900 feet long, has been carried away by the waves, and the lights have disappeared. No disasters to shipping are yet reported.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, February 23.—U. S. bonds lower, quoted at 75.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, February 22.—Consols 93⅛@93¼; 5-20 bonds 71¾; Illinois Central 88¾; Erie 45¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, February 22.—Cotton declined ⅛d; sales 10,000 bales; middling uplands on spot 10⅛; to arrive 9⅞d; Orleans 10⅛d.

Breadstuffs—Quiet and steady.

Provisions—Lard excited and advanced 6d; quoted at 66s 6d. Bacon advanced to 46s 3d.

Produce—Dull and steady. Turpentine declined to 33s 9d cwt. Tallow 42s 9d.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, February 22.—Petroleum closes dull at 45 francs.

MISSOURI.

The Republican State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, February 22.—The Radical State Convention met at Jefferson City, at eleven o'clock this morning. Lieutenant Governor Smith was elected temporary chairman. Colonel Jamison and Captain Colby, temporary secretaries. After the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, and permanent organization, the Convention adjourned till two o'clock. The question of negro suffrage will probably be presented and carried, and it is reported the Convention will very likely instruct the delegates to the National Convention to vote for Grant.

In the afternoon session of the Radical State Convention, permanent organization was effected by the election of Lieut. Governor Smith as Chairman, with a Vice President from each Congressional District, and Captain Colby Secretary. The following delegates at large were elected: General Carl Schurz, Governor Fletcher, Colonel Van Horn, Hon A. G. Harlan; regular delegates—First District, Thomas J. Daily and Weston Flint; Second, F. M. Craenbald and N. O. Owens; Third, George L. Thellnirus, George A. Maser; Fourth, George L. Childriss, J. W. Creighton; Fifth, Captain Burdett, W. C. Lemon; Sixth, G. W. Dalman, J. W. Richards; Seventh, A. W. Williams, Hiram M. Miller; Ninth, Colonel Dyer, John C. Orrick.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the sovereign political power in our great Commonwealth is vested in the people, and under the Constitution the United States Congress is the representative of that sovereignty.

Resolved, That we believe, in the words of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal, and that equal political rights to each and every citizen is the only safeguard of constitutional liberty, and to this end we indorse the reconstruction policy of Congress of the United States, and we, the representatives of the Radical Union men of the State of Missouri, in convention assembled, stand ready to accept the responsibilities and issues arising therefrom.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the admission of the States lately in rebellion to full and complete representation in the Congress of the United States, as soon as they shall give ample guaranties of their future loyalty and fidelity to the Government and of equal political rights to all the citizens of such States.

Resolved, That as taxation must remain in proportion to our wealth, and our wealth in direct proportion to the value of our productions, we will support only those measures of political economy which tend to increase the agricultural, mechanical and mineral productions of our country.

Resolved, That the development of the untold wealth of our resources demands the improvement of our rivers and the completion of the railroads leading to the Pacific ocean.

Resolved, That the doctrine of Great Britain, Prussia and other European powers once a citizen, always a citizen, must be resisted at all hazards by the United States as a relic of the feudal times, not authorized by the law of nations, and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native-born, and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, should be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country, and if so arrested and imprisoned it is the duty of the Government to interpose in their behalf.

Resolved, That we, the Radical party of the State of Missouri, hereby express our preference for U. S. Grant as a candidate for President of the United States upon a national Republican platform.

E. W. Fox, of St. Louis, was elected chairman, and M. Hilton Secretary of the Radical State Committee.

The following resolutions were also adopted by the Convention and telegraphed to Secretary Stanton:

Resolved, That a law passed by the Congress of the United States by the constitutional vote over the veto of the President, is a law of the land, to be obeyed by all, from the highest to the lowest, and that the acting President is as much bound by it as any citizen.

Resolved, That we send greeting to the Radical Congress and Edwin M. Stanton and General Grant, with assurances that loyal Missourians, to a man, will stand by them till the Acting President, Andrew Johnson, and every man of this country shall bow in obedience to the law of the land.

The grand Democratic conservative banquet in honor of Washington's birthday, at the Southern Hotel to-night, was a brilliant affair. About two hundred persons, among them many prominent Democratic and conservative politicians, sat down to the table, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed.

The following regular toasts were given, which were regularly responded to: "The memory of George Washington, the foremost man of all the world; amongst his many virtues, let us remember his inflexible adherence to the principles of Constitutional liberty, and resolve that we will manfully attempt to preserve what he so nobly won." "The President of the United States: planted on the rock of the Constitution, the waves of faction and usurping violence will beat against him in vain." "The Supreme Court of the United States, established to preserve and expound the Constitution; all who love the Constitution of our fathers and the liberty which it secures will resist the impious attempt to impair its authority, to destroy its independence." "The members of the Convention of 1789—the work of their hands needs no such changes as the passions and prejudices of the present day may bring." "The army and navy—subordination to the civil authorities is the chief ornament of the American soldier, and the true test of his loyalty." "Civil and religious liberty—their friends should be resolved, devoted and unflinching in this their hour of peril." "America expects that every man will do his duty," "Our adopted citizens—their protection our protection, their oppression our shame." "The flag of the Union—the emblem of a nationality based upon the union of co-equal and independent States; any act of oppression toward one is treason against all." "The women of America will never consent to debase the blood of their imperial race." "A free press essential to the maintenance of civil and religious liberty; it will survive or perish with it."

SAN FRANCISCO.

Grand Army of the Republic---Mutiny on an Italian Vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 23.—The first annual Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, department of California, met yesterday. Delegates were present from nearly every part of the State. Col. James Coe was elected Department Commander for the ensuing year. The Convention endorsed the first General order issued by General John. A Logan, Grand Commander of the order in the United States.

The Italian bark Mana Guessippina, from Geoa via Monteveldo, has arrived. The crew mutined during the voyage from the latter place. Two sailors were killed by the first mate.

Business is generally suspended to-day.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Republican State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, February 23.—The Republican State Convention met here yesterday, and nominated Gen. A. E. Burnside for Governor; Purdon W. Stevens, Lieutenant Governor; Jno. R. Bartlett, Secretary of State; Willard Sayles, Attorney General; Geo. P. Ten, General Treasurer. They are all present incumbents except the Lieutenant Governor. The following were elected delegates to the National Convention: Chas. C. Van Zandt, Lysander Flagg, Wm. Sprague, Wm. Godard, Jas. D. Wolf, Perry Lyman, B. Frieze, Rowland G. Hazzard, and John S. Chamberlain.

ANOTHER MASQUERADE.—The present cold weather having placed the ice at the Keystone Skating Rink in excellent condition, Major Hervey, at the request of a large number of his patrons, has consented to give another grand masquerade on Tuesday evening. As this will probably be the last "carnival" of the season, and as a number of novelties will be introduced, the attendance to-morrow night will doubtless be large. The Rink will be open to-day and evening.

That Consumption Can be Cured is no Longer to be Doubted—A Lady Gains Eight Pounds in Six Weeks.

Four years ago, I was attacked with a cold, which soon terminated in a bronchial affection, and finally I suffered from asthma in its most severe form. The throat disease continued to grow worse, and descended until my lungs became diseased. I tried various treatments without any good effect, as consumption, which I was told I had, seemed to be unyielding to ordinary treatment. Every day I expected would be my last. In this hopeless condition I applied to Dr. Aborn, of No. 134 Smithfield street, and to the surprise of all who knew my critical condition and the gratification of myself, I began to improve immediately. No one thought I could possibly live a month. It is now six weeks since I placed myself under the treatment of Dr. Aborn, and during that period I have gained eight pounds of solid flesh. Now I can walk up stairs and attend to my chores without fatigue, which I have been unable to do for so long a time. My speedy recovery is due to the peculiar treatment known to Dr. Aborn. MRS. MARGARET HARKINS, Corner of Second and Chestnut street, South Pittsburgh.

Splendid Mansion and Grounds for Sale.

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) at one o'clock, by order of the Orphans' Court, will be sold a splendid brick mansion, two stories high, eight rooms, exclusive of kitchen, wash house and coal house, with a large barn, excellent well and cistern, and about ten acres of good improved land, with an abundance of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. This is a capital chance to obtain a fine property. It is grandly located in a picturesque region, commanding a view of the Ohio and Beaver rivers, and eligible to schools, churches, railway stations, etc. No property now in the market combines so many advantages. It was recently the residence of Chas. Stone, Esq., and is situated on the eastern border of Beaver Borough. See advertisement in another column.

Country Residence at Auction.

Saturday, February 29th, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, that very desirable country residence situated on the Brownsville road, only one mile from the city; consisting of one acre of ground on which is erected a double two-story Brick Dwelling House, of ten rooms, with all necessary improvements. The lot is enclosed by a beautiful hedge, and covered with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery and grapes. Also, 3½ acres adjoining will be sold if desired. Omnibus leaves McLain's, on Fourth street, and runs regularly on the road. Brick stable and carriage house on the lot. This is indeed a rare opportunity to purchase a country house so convenient to the city. See advertisement of Smithson, Vanhook & McClelland, Auctioneers.

Hearing Restored.

For three years I have been painfully afflicted with a deafness in my right ear, accompanied by singing and roaring sounds, which were exceedingly disagreeable. By one operation, in the space of three minutes' time, Dr. Aborn restored my hearing, and removed all the unpleasant sensations.

MATTHEW CAMPBELL.

Frank Miller's Leather Preservative,

For Boots and Shoes, and his Harness Oil for Harness, is worth all its cost. Sold wholesale and retail at J. D. Thompson's Brush and Notion Store, No. 240 Liberty street. mts

Clark's Spool Cotton,

Sold at $1 00 per dozen at Thompson's Brush and Notion Store.

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

Medical Skill.

Being in Pittsburgh a few days since we heard much of the skill of Dr. E.S. Aborn in the treatment of certain classes of chronic diseases. We were told of a number of remarkable cures of diseases of the eye and ear, as well as of the pulmonary organs. A regular physician of Lawrenceville credits Dr. A., with curing him of a pulmonary difficulty which had entirely baffled his own skill, and which had become so serious as to bring the sufferer near to the grave. Calling at the Doctor's office, No. 134 Smithfield street, we found it almost constantly visited by diseased humanity seeking the benefit of treatment.—*Canton, Ohio, Repository.*

WHAT MAKES YOUR HAIR SO BEAUTIFUL? Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (*new style*) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (*in one bottle*). Price One Dollar. Every druggist sells it. WFM

Matches,

Slate Pencils, Blacking Brushes, Stonehead Pipes, Clay Pipes and Stems, sold at Thompson's, 240 Liberty street.

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

Scarlet Fever—Its Injurious Results on the Organs of Hearing.

Thousands and thousands of persons are rendered deaf or constant sufferers from the annoyance of an offensive discharge from the ears, as the sequel of scarlet fever during childhood. This and all other affections of the ear treated with the utmost success by Dr. Aborn, Medical and Surgical Rooms, No. 134 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brushes,

For house cleaning, of all kinds, are manufactured at J. D. Thompson's Brush and Notion Store, No. 240 Liberty street.

Cotton Carpet Chain,

Of all colors, sold at Thompson's, No. 240 Liberty street.

Eye, Ear, Throat and Lung Diseases,

And chronic Catarrh of the head, successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. His books by mail on receipt of fifty cents.

Let Not Your Mind be Troubled—

Or your body become enfeebled by the pangs of Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, or any other nervous complaint; but on their first appearance, partake of Dr. TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX, or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL. It stimulates the *nerve fluid*, and defeats these diseases. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot, 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. Price, $1 00 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra.

McClarren & McKennan, agents, Pittsburgh.

The Miserables of this Bright and Cheerful World are the Dyspeptics.

Without a good digestion there can neither be bodily comfort nor mental enjoyment.

Between the stomach and the brain there is a close and wonderful alliance. If the one is disordered the other is gloomy, dejected, incapable of effort, and indifferent to all that makes life agreeable to the healthy.

Is this a condition that any rational human being is willing to endure, when the means of certain, immediate and permanent relief can be obtained everywhere?

The Dyspeptic has his fate in his own hands. If he chooses to banish forever the disorder that racks his body and disturbs the mind with nameless horrors, he has only to step to the nearest drug store and procure a supply of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

No phase of Dyspepsia has ever yet resisted the alterative, tonic and anti-bilious operation of this potent vegetable specific. It literally regenerates the lethargic stomach; rouses into healthy action the dormant liver; puts to flight the dismal fancies that beset the mind; gently relieves and regulates the bowels; strengthens the enfeebled nerves; restores the appetite, and makes, as it were, A NEW CREATURE of the desponding and debilitated invalid.

Ladies who suffer from indigestion have only to take a small dose of this purely vegetable corrective, once or twice a day, to secure entire exemption from the pains and penalties of a weak stomach and that perfect functional regularity, which but few of the sex uninterruptedly enjoy.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides,

Just out of Smoke and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.

F. SELLERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL,
COR. WAYNE AND PENN STREETS.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers,
AND DEALERS IN
Government Securities,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,
BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF
U. S. BONDS,
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.
SEVEN-THIRTIES
Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 22, 1868.

To-day being observed by the banks and financial circles as a close holiday we are without any transactions worthy of note. The New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards were not in session, and we are without our usual quotations of governments and the general stock list. The Washington affair has played into the hands of the gold ring and an advance of from three to four per cent. has been established in the premium. This rise will be hard on the "short" sellers of late in gold. Considering the magnitude of the sensation we should not be surprised that a much higher premium would be attained.

—The confused condition of Erie affairs, and the weakness of the stock has induced a general rush to sell on the part of outside operators. As usual, under such circumstances, a large amount of stock held on margins has been thrown upon the market. From the highest price there has been a decline of 10 per cent., which exhaust a large amount of margins.

The fall has been the result rather of a panicky uncertainty than of any definite conviction that the pending contest is likely to ultimately affect the value of the stock unfavorably. There are several supposable issues of the present position of affairs.

First—Mr. Drew may be permanently suspended as director and Treasurer, and to complete the defeat of the new Erie through-route scheme, his coadjutors may be removed by the Courts and a new direction chosen favorable to Mr. Vanderbilt's plans. If we are not misinformed, this result is aimed at. In this event Erie would go under the control of the Vanderbilt combination.

Second—Mr. Drew may be permanently suspended, and yet it may be found impracticable to remove the other directors. In this case Erie would continue to the close of its business year under the control of Mr. Drew's friends, and the scheme for building the new road connecting with the Michigan Southern would be put irrevocably into execution. In this case it would appear probable that Mr. Vanderbilt, rather than have the new route in opposition to his combination, would undertake to secure the control of the next election of Erie directors and thereby insure the harmonious working of the two routes.

Third—It may prove that neither Mr. Drew nor any other directors are removed by the Courts, and nothing is done to interfere with the carrying out of the new Erie scheme. In this case Mr. Vanderbilt has to choose between a permanent competition between the Erie route and the New York Central route, or procuring his ascendency at the next Erie election. There would seem to be little doubt as to what will be his choice under the circumstances.

Fourth—In any event, it would seem that the Erie Company is fully committed to the building of the new road, with the attendant responsibilities. This can hardly be considered unfavorable to the Erie interest, as it opens to the road a very important source of traffic, which would immediately on completion, swell the receipts of the Erie road.

It is impossible to forecast the probable result of the Work suit; if, indeed, it be ultimately pressed to a result. Some hold that the issue may be to compel Mr. Drew to refund to the Company the whole of his profits on speculation in the 54,000 shares of hypothecated stock; others that the stock, being an illegal issue, the stockholders, as in the Schuyler case, will have recourse against the Company for damages arising from its issue; others that the Company, having been a party to the issue of the stock, and having transferred it, will have to acknowledge as *bona fide* stock, but will be absolved from its liability to pay Mr. Drew's loan. With such a multiplicity of alternatives, it is not surprising that the public mind should be confused about Erie shares.

Erie was sold down to 67½, but quickly reacted to 68¾. It is impossible to decipher the present position of speculation in the stock. It appears, however, to be generally conceded that for the moment Mr. Drew is *bearing* the stock, and as generally suspected that at any moment he may be on the opposite tack.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, February 22, 1868.

During the past week trade has generally ruled very dull, although money is more abundant and at easier rates. Prices, save in a few articles, have undergone no particular change. At the close, we notice another advance in bacon and lard oil, with some excitement in the trade. There are very few transactions reported in grain, of any kind, although there is a large amount transferring at the Elevator from Western to Eastern cars, principally corn. There is a fair demand for flour at former prices. Butter and eggs have declined a trifle, but the supply of choice articles are hardly adequate to meet the demand.

The receipts of leading articles of produce, per river and rail, since our last report, were as follows: Flour, 414 bbls; apples, 556 bbls; cheese, 75 boxes; corn, 386 sacks; wheat, 255 sacks; barley, 238 sacks; rye, 83 sacks; oats, 273 sacks; butter, 82 packages, and bulk meat, (loose) 2,600 pieces.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We quote choice apples at $4 50@5 50 ℔ bbl.

BACON, LARD, ETC—We note another advance, with the market considerably excited, and some large transactions. We quote S C Hams 17¼@17½c; shoulders 11¼@11½c; rib sides 13⅛@13¼c; clear sides 14⅛@15c, and lard 15@15½c ℔ lb.

MESS PORK—We quote at $24 50@25 ℔ bbl.

LARD OIL—Prices are advancing, with sales reported of extra No 1 lard oil at $1 22@1 25, and No 2 at 95c ℔ gallon.

BUTTER—The receipts, although increasing, are hardly up to the demand for choice roll. We quote sales of 1,600 lbs prime roll at 40c, and extra choice at 42c ℔ lb.

EGGS—We note a decline. Sales reported of 14 packages fresh at 32c ℔ doz.

BEANS—Choice articles are scarce. We note sales of 14 bbls navy at $4 50 ℔ bush.

DRIED FRUIT—Market without change, and inactive. We quote peaches at 10@11c, and apples at 7½@8c ℔ lb, as to quality.

HAY—We have reported sales of 16 loads loose timothy, at the city scales, at $16@21 ℔ ton.

POTATOES—Choice peachblow potatoes may be quoted at $1 00@1 05 ℔ bush, or $3 25 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Market very dull, as there is no demand of consequence for any description of grain. There is considerable corn passing through the elevator to Eastern markets. We have reported sales of two cars shelled, in elevator, at $1 00 per bushel, and 1 do do at 98c ℔ bushel. On the wharf ear corn is offered at 90@95c ℔ bushel. We note sales of 2 cars at 65c; 800 bushels, in depot, at 65c, and from store at 67@68c ℔ bushel. Rye is more active and in better demand. We note sales of round lots at $1 45, and 300 bushels at $1 46 ℔ bushel. Spring Barley is worth 2 00 ℔ bushel. For wheat there is no inquiry, excepting by millers, for such amounts as they require to keep their mills in operation. We quote red winter wheat at $2 40@2 42, and white wheat at $2 50 ℔ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We quote from store at $4 25@4 50 ℔ hundred.

CORN MEAL—We quote corn meal at $1 05@1 10 ℔ bushel.

RYE FLOUR—Choice rye flour commands $8 00 ℔ barrel.

FLOUR—We note an increase of country orders for flour, and there is a fair trade doing. Choice brands are held firm. We quote choice winter at $12 50 and spring at $10 75@11 25 ℔ barrel. Medium brands of spring are nominally $10@10 50 ℔ barrel.

IRON.

NEW YORK.

From the *Iron Age* report we learn that the anticipation of a fair business for the season gathers strength, and we note considerable transactions based thereon. Still, experienced business men look upon the season's trade as very doubtful, and counsel great caution in all transactions based on the future of the year 1868.

Pig Iron—Over 600,000 tons have been sold, and holders generally are rather off the market, even at the advance. We quote $36@38 for No. 1 extra, No. 2 extra $32. Holders of forge have advanced their views about $2½ a ton extra.

Copper—Limited demand at old quotations.

Tin—Unchanged.

Lead—Some large transactions.

Spelter—Demand fair at slightly advanced quotations. 6⅛@6⅜c. gold.

Tin Plates—Quiet at old prices.

Cut Nails—Very depressed at $4⅛@5.

Scrap Iron—Quiet, $42@45.

Old Rails—Sold at $44.

Bar Iron—Quiet and unchanged.

New Rails—Mills well supplied with orders.

PHILADELPHIA.

In pig iron there is more doing, at an advance. 6,000 tons anthracite sold at $35@37½ for No. 1; $33@34 50 for No. 2, and $32@33 ℔ ton for hard. Manufactured iron continues dull, but prices are steady.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

Since the last report we have received by rail 550 tons of pig, and shipped only 250 since the boats began to run a day or two ago. We find the former firmness sustained, although few orders are receiving the attention of shippers. When business opens in the spring, it is thought pig iron will be a shade higher price. We quote:

H. B. Mill at	$41 00@42 00
H. B. Foundry at	44 00@45 00
C. B. car wheel at	60 00

The rolling mills are temporarily stopped.—*Portsmouth Republican.*

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 24, 1868.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week and from the first of January; also, the exports of refined and crude by the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Pennsylvania Central for the week and from the first of January, together with a comparison table with 1867:

	Crude Rec'ts by river and rail	Exp'ts per Penn'a Central.	Exp'ts per Alle. Val. Railroad.
Monday, Feb. 17	1,920	—	598
Tuesday, Feb. 18	2,519	152	1,173
Wednesday, Feb. 19	—	—	200
Thursday, Feb. 20	1,760	—	926
Friday, Feb. 21	4,577	193	315
Saturday, Feb. 22	1,686	167	500
Total for week	12,462	512	3,712
Since January 1	121,220	2,350	30,800
To February 22	133,682	2,862	34,512
Same time 1867	11,369	10,000	32,800

BUSINESS—There has been a decided improvement in the oil market since the date of our last general review. Prices have materially advanced for both descriptions for present and future delivery. As we said in our last general review, holders refused to make any further concessions in order to effect sales. Upon the whole, the market presented a healthy appearance. The Allegheny river is still closed to Oil City, but from present indications will soon have to give way. The first oil received by the river in 1867 was on Thursday, February 21st.

RECEIPTS—The week's receipts of crude were 12,462 against 7,766 barrels for the week previous—increase 4,696 barrels. The entire receipts from January 1st to this date were 133 682 barrels, against 11,369 barrels received during the same period in 1867. Increase this year, 122,313 barrels.

EXPORTS—The week's exports by rail were as follows: Pennsylvania Central, 2,862 barrels; Allegheny Valley, 34,512 barrels; total, 37,374 barrels—against 42,800 barrels shipped during the same period in 1867. Deficiency this year, 5,426 barrels.

SALES—The week's sales were: Crude 15,807 bbls; refined 24,000 bbls; total 39,807 bbls, against 38,850 bbls for the previous week.

The following is a bird's eye view of the daily operations in crude:

Monday—The market was inactive; buyers were shy and inclined to hold off, the only sale reported being 250 bbls from tank at 7¼c.

Tuesday—Was a dull day, not a single operation being reported.

Wednesday—The market was still devoid of activity. A single operation of 2,000 bbls from tank was reported at 7¼c ℔ gallon; holders refused to give way, and were asking an advance.

Thursday—Holders to-day were firm at 7½c, refusing to sell for less, and not very anxious to sell. One lot of 400 bbls changed hands at 7½c ℔ gallon.

Friday—To-day the market was active. Spot oil was firm at 8c. The sales were 7,507 bbls. all the year, B. O., sold at 11c; March delivery, 8@8¼c; April, 8½c; June and July 9c ℔ gallon.

Saturday—The market was very firm and dealers were excited. Notwithstanding it was to be observed as a holiday the oil men were on hand. The crude operations were 7,000 bbls as follows: 2,000 bbls bulk March delivery, 8½c ℔ gallon; 2,000 bbls bulk, April, 8½c; 1,000 bbls, June, 9½c, and 2,000 bbls, May and June.

REFINED OIL—The previous advance was fully sustained. We are reported sales to the extent of 9,000 bbls for Philadelphia delivery in the following order: 1,500 bbls in 500 bbl lots at 24c for February; 500 bbls do, March at 25c; 2,000 bbls do, April, 25½c; 2,000 bbls do, May, 26c; 1,000 bbls do, June 26½c; 1,000 bbls do, July, 27c, and 1,000 bbls do August at 27½c ℔ gallon.

Oil Receipts by River and Rail.

J Wilkins	240	Fisher Bro	200
Fulton, Marvin & Co.	780	Bly & P	160
Nat. Ref & S Co.	640	Lockhart & F	960
Total			2,980

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Union Ref & St Co, 167 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Co, 118 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

McKenna & Rodgers, 35 bbls benzole to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

PETROLEUM MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market, influenced by favorable Antwerp advices, an increased export and speculative demand, and considerable anxiety on the part of "shorts" to cover maturing contracts, says the *Commercial List*, of Saturday, has been active and excited. Prices of refined have advanced fully 2c ℔ gallon from the lowest point, and crude closed 1 cent higher. Sales of 2000 barrels at 15½@16c; 2000 barrels do in shipping order on secret terms; 2000 barrels last half of March at 15½c, S O; 7000 barrels in bulk, on secret terms—now held at 11¾@12c for March delivery; 10,000 barrels S W on the spot at 22@22¾c early in the week, and since at 22½, 23, 23½, 23¾@24c—closing at 24c; 15,000 barrels S W, for March, at 23 to 24c for first half, and 24@24½c B O, for the last half of the month; 1000 barrels S W, for April, early in the week at 25c; 500 barrels S W for May, at 25½c B O; 500 barrels S W each month, March to June at an average of 25½c; 1000 barrels S W for July at 25c and $1 cash; 1000 barrels S W for August at 28c B O; 500 barrels each month, May to October, at 25c B O; 500 barrels do do do do at 25½c B O; 1000 barrels S W, all the year at 30c, closing to-day at 24c on the spot for S W, and nominal at 22½@23c for P L S to W. Free oil sells at 40@44c. 1000 barrels naptha sold on secret terms. Residuum sells at $3 25@3 50. Lubricating oil is steady at 25@35c for Volcanic; 25@30c for Longmoor; and 30@32c for Mount Farm.

The receipts during the week were 4,361 bbls crude and 4,883 bbls refined. The exports were 151,633 gallons refined, 21,875 gallons cruce and 68,686 gallons benzine. Total export since January 1, 1868, 3,036,-686 gallons, against 1,870,628 gallons same time in 1867.

NEW YORK.

Crude continues in good request, says the *Shipping List* of Saturday, and the market is steady at 11¾@12c in bulk and 17c in shipping order; sales 2,200 bbls in bulk at 11¾c; 350 do, 12½@12¾c delivered in pkgs; and 6,000 do on private terms. Refined in bond has been in active demand and prices have advanced, the market closing firm at 25½c for standard white, with very little to be had; the sales are 17,300 bbls standard white, for spot and short delivery, at 24¾@25½c, mostly at 25@25½c; 2,000 do, March, 25½c; 300 cases do 28c; 8,000 do 29c; 2,000 do and 6,000 do "Devoe's Brilliant" on private terms. Free is in fair request and sales have been made of 420 bbls at 41½c for prime light straw to white and 42c for standard white. Naptha is in active demand with sales of 3 150 bbls at 16@16½c, mostly at the inside figure; 300 do on private terms; and 1,000 do for March 16c, cash. Of Residuum, 250 bbls sold on private terms.

Provisions at Cincinnati.

George W. Phillips, jr., in his circular reviewing the provision market for the past week, says: The market has ruled firm all the week, and prices have advanced very materially. There has been a fair consumptive and large speculative demand. The rivers being open let out a large quantity of stuff and Southern ports have been free to stock themselves. There is strong faith in holders of hog product, for large profits, but it might be well not to go too fast in the beginning of the season.

Hogs—The packing of Cincinnati this season amounts to about 370,000, against 402,600 last year; with an average 22 lbs less weight ℔ hog this than last year.

Mess Pork—Has advanced fully $1 ℔ bbl. during the week, closing with buyers choice city at $24 and some sales at $24 25 and at the close held at $24 50; sales for future have been made at $25; country brands 25@50c less.

Rumps—have been in good demand at $16@18 for fair to choice, 50c more asked for extra large and heavy.

Lard—Has also advanced, closing with a firm determination on part of holders for 15c for prime city kettled, but buyers do not respond within ¼c; old held at 14c, buyers ¼c less; country prime ¼c less; prime steam 13¾@14c. Keg lard in light supply at 15½c.

Greases—Firm and in good demand at 9½@11½c for the range of grades.

Bulk Meats—Market very firm. Shoulders, sides clear rib and clear held firmly at 10c, 12c, 12½ and 13c loose, but buyers are not free unless at ¼c less. Hams are firm at 13c packed. Sweet pickled held at 13½@14c in tierces.

Bacon—is very active especially for clear rib sides. I quote the asking prices for shoulders, rib, clear rib and clear sides packed 11c, 13¼c, 14c and 14½c with buyers ½c less. Sugar cured hams in good demand and firm at 16@17c for best brands; plain 14½@15c canvassed and packed.

Plate Beef—Scarce and firm at $22@22 50. Beef hams in pickle $30@33. Smoked beef hams 17@18c uncanvassed and canvassed and packed.

Dry Goods at New York.

The market presents a more quiet appearance, but prices are very firm. We have, says the *Bulletin*, to advance our quotations in some makes of Indian Head, Pacific, Pocasset, in Brown, and Amoskeag, Bartletts and Wamsuttas in bleached goods. In prints there are some notable changes. Merrimacks being ½ cent higher, and there is a probability of many styles now quoted at 13½ cents, opening at 14 cents on Monday. It is useless to speak of caution in connection with such an excited market as we have witnessed this week, but it is generally considered by shrewd buyers that the manufactures now so much in demand will turn more in the buyers' favor before a month has passed. This largely depends on the Liverpool cotton market, but at the present prices are very firm with a tendency to higher quotations.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 22, 1868.

There was no regular meeting of the Board of Trade to-day.

WHEAT—No 2 nominal at $1 97@1 98.

CORN—New 78½@78¾c.

OATS—56¼c.

PROVISIONS—Held firm at yesterday's outside prices.

HOGS—Light moderately active at $7 00@7 45 for common light, and $7 90@8 70 for good to choice.

BEEF CATTLE—Dull and nothing doing.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 22.—Flour in fair demand; sales 2,600 bbls family at $11@11 25. Wheat steady at $2 45 for No 1 red. Corn quiet at 79@80c for ear. Oats dull at 65c for No. 1. Barley dull and prices lower; No. 1 winter $2 25. Cotton dull and prices nominal; middling 21½@22c. Tobacco steady; sales of 96 hhds and 36 boxes at $4 85 to $31 75 for trash to fine leaf; there is good shipping demand. Provisions irregular. Mess pork sold to the extent of 150 bbls at $25@25 20, buyer's option 60 days. Lard sold at 15c, indicating an easier market. Bulk meats sold at 9¼c for shoulders, and 11½c for sides, and not much demand; one hundred thousand pounds of sides sold at 11¾c packed and delivered at Maysville, Ky. Bacon unchanged; shoulders 10¾@11c; sides 12½c; clear rib 13½@13¾c, and clear 14¼@14½c. Butter unchanged and quiet; supply light; fresh western 39@42c. Cheese steady at 15@16c. Eggs firmer; sales at 31c. Clover seed declined to 13@13¼c; 1,200 bushels timothy sold at $2 30, a decline; in the small way it is held at $2 50. Beef cattle firm at full prices. Hogs in demand at $8 50@9 gross. Gold 141 buying and 142 selling.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 22.—Tobacco active and prices stiff but unchanged. Cotton and hemp—no sales. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales at $7 25@8 for super; $8 75@9 50 for extra; $9 75@11 75 for double extra; $12@14 for treble extra to fancy. Wheat—more doing but prices unchanged; red and white winter sold at $2 50@2 67. Corn very dull and lower, except for choice white; mixed and yellow sold at 82@85c; white 85@88c. Oats dull and unchanged at 68@70c; choice black and white for seed sell at 72@76c. Barley unchanged at $2 50@2 60 for prime to choice fall; $2 35 for Ohio malt. Rye scarce and higher at $1 65@1 75. Provisions excited, unsettled and higher; pork sold at $24@24 25; some holders are asking $25. Bulk meats higher; loose rib sides 12c; clear 13c; shoulders 9½c. Bacon excited and advanced, closing at 14⅛@14⅝c for clear sides; 10¾c for shoulders, the latter held at 11c at the close; sugar-cured hams for May and June 17¾c. Lard stiff and higher but unsettled; choice tierce sold at 14¾c; keg 15c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 22.—Flour market quiet and steady; we continue to quote as follows: XX spring at $10 75@11 50; XX red winter $12 00@13 50; XX white $14 00@15 00. Wheat nominal, at $2 50@2 53 for No. 1 red winter; $2 33@2 40 for No. 2, do; $2 33@2 35 for No. 1 Milwaukee spring in car lots. Corn dull and nominally lower; held at 94c for No. 1 mixed from store, without buyers. Oats dull and lower; light sales at 65c for No 1 State. Rye quiet but steady and firm; choice No. 1 sold at $1 56 from store. Barley quiet and steady at $2 20@2 22 for No. 1 State and Canada; $1 90@2 00 for No. 2 State. Petroleum market quiet but firm; refined in bond held at 19½@21c; do free at 39@41c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 22.—Cotton dull and unsettled; receipts 1,324 bales; exports 2,615 bales. Flour weak but not lower. Pork scarce and firm at $26 00 for round lots. Market bare of bacon and bulk meats. Lard 15@15½c. Corn 90c in store. Oats—none in market. Hay dull at $18 00@19 00. Bran $41 00. Green apples—none in market. Eggs 20c. Butter 38@40c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 22.—Cotton dull and tending downward; middlings 23¾@23½c; sales 3,-200 bales; receipts 1,926 bales; exports 10,978 bales. Sugar and molasses unchanged.

7-30 BONDS
CONVERTED, WITHOUT CHARGE INTO
5-20 BONDS,
Or Bought at Highest Market Rates
ALSO,
Gold and Coupons,
Sterling and Continental Exchange.
For sale in sums to suit purchasers.
PH. R. MERTZ,
118 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 143¼.

NEW YORK, February 22 P. M

Nothing was done in the produce markets to-day. The banks were all closed, as well as the offices of government brokers. Quite a number of brokers, however, assembled in the lower hall of the Stock Exchange, and a moderate business was done in gold and stocks. The former ranged at from 142¼@142⅞, closing at 142⅝@142¾.

STOCKS

Among the sales were 500 shares Erie at 70¾; 3,500 at 70⅝@70½; 3,000 at 70¼@70¾, and 1,000 at 69⅞. New York Central opened at 130⅜@130¾, at which about 900 shares sold; very little was done in other shares, and at 1 o'clock the following quotations were current: New York Central 130⅜@130⅝; Erie 69⅞@70; Michigan Southern 91¾@92; Pittsburgh 95@95¼; Rock Island 97⅛@97¼; Northwestern 59⅞@60; do preferred 73¼@73⅜; Ft. Wayne 102⅛@102⅜; Western Union Telegraph 34@34¼; Pacific Mail 110@110¼.

Specie shipments to-day, $800,000 to $800,000. Nothing done in foreign exchange.

At Gallaher's up town room there was great excitement and activity in gold all day, and from ten to fifteen millions changed hands. The price ranged 142 to 143, and at 4½ P. M. was 142⅞. Very little done in stocks at the same place, but Erie closed at 69⅞@70. Had to-day been a business day, the excitement would have exceeded anything since the close of the rebellion.

Imports of the week—Dry goods $2,660,243; general merchandise $3,075,234.

LARGE GOLD SALES.

Fifteen or twenty millions of gold was sold yesterday at Gallagher's room at 142⅞@143⅞, closing at 10 at night at 143⅜. New York Central, 129⅞; Erie, 69⅞ bid, 69⅞ asked.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 22.—Tobacco quiet, though firm, at $5@7 for lugs to medium leaf, and $22 for good leaf. Flour—Superfine at $8 25; fancy $12 50. Wheat firm at $2 50. Oats in bulk 67@68c. Corn 75@80c in bulk. Cotton 22@22½c. Whisky nominal. Lard 14¾@15c. Pork $24 50. Bacon shoulders 10¾c; clear side 14@14½c.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 23, 1868.

The Messenger passed down on Friday night. The Hudson arrived from Cincinnati on Saturday morning, and returned in the evening for Cincinnati. The Express departed for Parkersburg and the America passed down on Saturday. The McCullough and Rebecca arrived from Parkersburg and Grey Eagle from Pittsburgh last night at nine P. M. The McCullough left for Pittsburgh and Grey Eagle for Parkersburg. The Belle Vernon passed down to-day for St. Louis. River falling and full of new made floating ice. Weather cold and freezing. H.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 22.—Weather clear and warm. River rising. The Arkansas is falling, with twenty-three inches on Rob Roy bar. Freights are offering freely, and tonnage scarce. Departed, Mattie Able, for New Orleans, with 400 bales.

MEMPHIS, February 23.—Weather cloudy and warm. River rising. Departed—Paragon, for New Orleans with 1,300 bales and a good passenger trip; Laurel Hill, for Louisville, with 800 bales here, 200 cattle and a lot of emigrants; Marble City, for St. Louis; Wild Duck and two barges for Pittsburgh. The night is very smoky.

The Kate Putnam Sunk.

ST. LOUIS, February 23.—The steamer Kate Putnam was sunk last night about three miles below the city by striking an old wreck. The boat was owned by Capt. Rhodes, of Pittsburgh, and insured for $20,000 in Pittsburgh offices.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 22.—River falling, with four feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Arrived from upper Cumberland, Umpire; departed, Charmer for Cincinnati; Talisman for Cairo; A. Baker for upper Cumberland.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 22.—River falling, with six feet eight inches water in the canal by the mark. Weather clear and cold.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Cox	Geneva.
Chieftain	Hendrickson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
J. N. McCullough	Moore	Parkersburg.
Leni Leoti	Hamilton	Parkersburg.
Armadillo	Swaney	New Orleans.

Departed.

Elector	Phillips	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
R. Moore	Kerr	Portsmouth.
Grey Eagle	Brennan	Parkersburg.
Camelia	Dean	Nashville.
Belle Vernon	Darragh	St. Louis.

MONONGAHELA MARKS—Five feet six inches and rising slowly.

THE RIVER AND MATTERS ALONG THE WHARF.—The weather since our last has become intensely cold—a sudden and unexpected change. Trade on the landing was moderately active. The Belle Vernon took an early start for St. Louis on Saturday. The Camelia left for Nashville with a good trip. The Grey Eagle left on time for Parkersburg with a good trip. The J. N. McCullough is the Parkersburg packet at noon to-day. The arrivals include the Armadillo and Leni Leoti. The R. Moore left on Saturday. She will be back on time, and leave for Portsmouth on Saturday. The far-famed packet Glendale, Capt. Hare, is announced for St. Louis. The packet Columbia, Capt. Reed, takes her departure this day for Cincinnati. The first boat for the gold mines is the Carrie, Capt. Brady. The Armenia is receiving for St. Louis and will have dispatch. The Kenton is at the landing in fine order.

THE first-class packet Armenia, Capt. McCallam, is loading for Cairo and St. Louis, and will have dispatch.

THE steamer Robert Moore left for Burlington to bring up her barge loaded with pig iron, and will be here to leave on her regular day, Friday, 28th, at 4 P. M.

THE A No. 1 passenger steamer, Columbia, Capt. Reed, takes her departure this day for Cincinnati and Louisville. To passengers going that way a fine opportunity is presented.

THE splendid side wheel passenger steamer J. N. McCullough, Capt. Moore, takes her departure this day for Parkersburg and intermediate points. Persons going that way will be well cared for in this boat.

THE People's Line Packets leave their wharf boat daily at 8 P. M. for Monongahela City, Brownsville and Geneva. These boats have unsurpassed accommodations, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers.

STEAMER BAYARD.—Captain Ackley has an army of men—painters, carpenters, &c.,—at work fixing up the "Old War Horse." She will re-enter the Parkersburg trade next week, under command of Asa S. Shepherd, taking the place of the steamer Leni Leoti.

THE fine light draught packet Carrie, Captain D. M. Brady, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has undergone thorough and complete repair for the spring trade. Captain Brady is a clever and attentive officer, who will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE first-class passenger steamer Glendale, Captain Hare, is receiving for St. Louis and Missouri river. This boat has the best of accommodations and is in charge of as clever and gentlemanly officers as can be found. Captain James Mellon presides in the office, and will see that passengers have the best of attention.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

RHEUMATISM! RHEUMATISM!

It is well known that bathing, ointments, and external applications, only drive Rheumatism from one part of the system to another. Sometimes with fatal results. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒPATHIC RHEUMATIC PILLS often cure the worst and most protracted cases. This simple medicated SUGAR PILL will do more to eradicate the disease than quantities of crude medicines, and has cured when all other means have failed. Price 25 cents per box. Six boxes for $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions - - $10 00

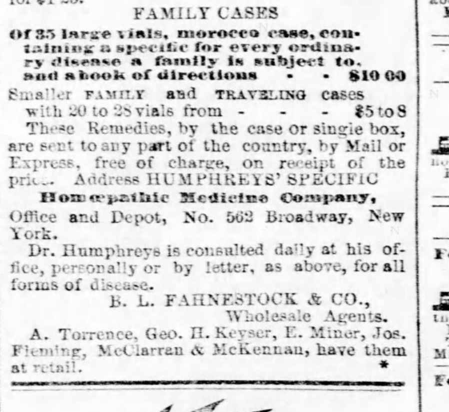
Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 28 vials from - - - $5 to 8

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC Homœpathic Medicine Company, Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, E. Miner, Jos. Fleming, McClarren & McKennan, have them at retail. *



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Brownsville, Pa.

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MACHINIST,
ENGINE BUILDER
AND
STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR

Having leased the well-known Works formerly carried on by John Snowdon & Sons, and possessing ample facilities for completing contracts in the above line, I am now prepared to engage for work to be done on the best terms and in the shortest time possible. I propose to BUILD STEAMBOATS ENTIRE or furnish any part of the Machinery.

I would especially ask attention to my facilities for, and experience in, the construction of

IRON VESSELS,

For which I am prepared to contract.

Refer to the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh generally.

J. N. SNOWDON, BROWNSVILLE, PA.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
WARM AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS,
Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at BISSELL & CO.'S, No. 235 Liberty street.

AUCTION SALES.

AT NOS. 55 AND 57 FIFTH STREET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY, February 29th, at 10 o'clock A. M. will be sold by Auction on the premises, that very desirable Country Residence, situated one mile from the city, on the Brownsville Road, overlooking the Monongahela River, consisting of One Acre of Ground, a double two-storied Brick Dwelling House of Ten Rooms; an excellent Spring of Water, Cistern, Hot and Cold Water in Kitchen. Boston Range, Brick Stable and Carriage House. Abundance of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery and Grapes. The Lot is surrounded by a beautiful Hedge. Also 3½ Acres of Ground adjoining, without improvements, if desired. An Omnibus runs regularly on the road, starting from McLain's on Fourth street. Terms easy.

SMITHSON, VANHOOK & M'CLELLAND, Auctioneers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE INSPECTION OF MEATS,

And other articles of food, within the City of Pittsburgh, and prohibiting the exposure or sale of articles dangerous to the public health.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be unlawful to sell, expose or offer for sale, within the City of Pittsburgh, for food, any cattle, sheep, swine or other animals, or the flesh thereof, or any other article, thing or merchandise, which by reason of any injury, defect, disease, taint or adulteration, is unfit or unwholesome for food, or dangerous to the public health, and the exposure of the same at any market, store-room or place where articles of food are sold, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the violation of the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. If any person shall sell, expose or offer for sale for food any article, thing or merchandise contrary to the provisions of the first section of this ordinance, such persons shall be arrested and brought before the Mayor of said city, and if, upon hearing, the Mayor shall adjudge such person to be guilty of said offense he shall impose upon such offender a fine not exceeding the sum of one hundred dollars, and shall adjudge the property so unlawfully exposed for sale to be forfeited to the City of Pittsburgh, and to be sold or otherwise disposed of by the Inspector of Meats.

SEC. 3. That at the first meeting of the Councils after the passage and publication of this ordinance, and annually thereafter, at the time when other city officers are elected, it shall be the duty of the Councils in joint session, to elect a suitable person as Inspector of Meats. It shall be the duty of said Inspector of Meats to strictly enforce all the provisions of this ordinance; to arrest all offenders and make complaint against them before the Mayor; to seize all articles and merchandise sold, exposed or offered for sale contrary to this ordinance, and to dispose of the same in accordance with the judgment given by the Mayor at the hearing of each case; and he shall keep a correct account of all sales and dispositions made as aforesaid, and make report thereof quarterly to Councils.

SEC. 4. All moneys made by the sales of articles and merchandise as aforesaid, after defraying the necessary expenses incident to the proceedings and the salary of said Inspector of Meats, shall be appropriated to the "Poor Fund" of the city.

SEC. 5. The Inspector of Meats, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe before the Mayor an oath or affirmation that he will faithfully and honestly perform the duties imposed on him by this ordinance, and give bonds, to be approved by the Finance Committee, in the sum of $5,000, with two sufficient securities, conditioned that he will faithfully perform all the duties of his said office and account for all property and money which shall come into his hands or control.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the police of the city, under the direction of the Mayor, to aid the Inspector of Meats in the enforcements of the provisions of this ordinance, and it shall be the duty of the Inspector of Meats to enter in and upon the premises of all persons, and into all markets and places where articles and merchandise are exposed or sold for food, and make examinations and inspections of such articles and merchandise; and any person who shall impede, interrupt or resist said officer in the performance of his duties shall, upon conviction before the Mayor, be adjudged to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 11th day of February, A. D., 1868.

JAMES McAULEY, President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON, President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.

Approved this 20th day of February, A. D., 1868.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE Appropriation to the Fire Department, for the Year 1868.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That of the moneys heretofore appropriated by Councils to Fire Engines and Hose, the sum of Three Thousand ($3,000) Dollars shall be and is hereby set apart and shall be paid to each of the following named Steam Fire Engine Companies to wit: Vigilant, Neptune, Niagara, Eagle, Allegheny, Duquesne and Relief; and that of the same appropriation the sum of One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars shall be set apart and paid to the Independence Hose Company.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McAULEY, President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON, President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.

Approved this 20th day of February, A. D., 1868.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River.

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

PEOPLE'S LINE,

1868. 1868.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Passenger Packets,
CHIEFTAIN....CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKSON
ELECTOR..........CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS
LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY AT 8 P. M.
Wharfboat, foot of Grant street.
No Commission on Eastern Freight.
WM. G. BANE, AGENT.
R. R. ABRAMS, GEN'L. SUPERINTENDENT, Brownsville, Pa.

Marietta and Parkersburg.

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING
Marietta and Parkersburg Line.
1868. 1868.
Leave Company's Wharf boat, foot of Wood street, Daily at 12 M.
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS,
J. N. M'CULLOUGH....GEO. D. MOORE, Master.
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
LENI LEOTI..........J. HAMILTON, Master.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
GREY EAGLE..........C. L. BRENNAN, Master.
Freight will be received at all hours by
JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

Muskingum River Packet Line.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.
Leaves Pittsburgh Every TUESDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville Every FRIDAY—8 A. M.
The new and splendid passenger steamer JULIA No. 2, Captain WM. COULSON, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

Portsmouth.

For Gallipolis and Portsmouth.
FRIDAY, 28TH INST—9 A. M.
The new and splendid passenger steamer ROBERT MOORE, W. H. KERR, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, Agent.

Louisville.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
MONDAY, 24TH INST.—4 P. M.
The steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. G. W. REED, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

Missouri River.

For Cairo, St. Louis and Missouri River.
THIS DAY, 24TH INST.—4 P. M.
The steamer GLENDALE, J. M. HARE, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board.
The Glendale will take New Orleans and Upper Mississippi Freight with privilege of reshipping.

For Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph and Omaha.
WEDNESDAY, February 26.
The fine passenger steamer CARRIE, D. M. BRADY, Commander will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

For Cairo, St. Louis and Missouri River.
TUESDAY, February 25—4 P. M.
The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. A. C. McCALLUM, will leave as announced above.
The "Armenia" will take Memphis and New Orleans freights with the privilege of reshipping.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

St. Louis Advertisement.

1868. 1868.
NORTHERN LINE,
FROM
ST. LOUIS TO ST. PAUL.
One of these elegant Steamers leaves St. Louis daily for St. Paul and all intermediate points on the Upper Mississippi River. Through receipts for freight and Passengers given by Pittsburgh Line Boats, connecting with Northern Line at St. Louis, thus enabling consignors to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates.
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
JOHN FLACK, Agents,
R. C. GRAY.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A TOWBOAT.
I wish to sell an interest in a Coal Mine in exchange for half an interest in a small Towboat. One having a number of Coal Flats would be preferred. The Mine is in full operation, with a good and ready market for the Coal. References exchanged.
Address W., COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

FOR SALE.
THE HULL AND CABIN
Of the steamer LUELLA, now lying at the Pittsburgh Wharf. Hull 158 feet length, 3 feet 9 inches depth, and 26 feet beam. Will be well adapted for a Wharf Boat. Apply to H. K. HAZLITT, or
EVANS, DALLAS & GILMORE.

JAS. H. HOLMES,
GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENT,
OFFICE, 36 MONROE STREET,
WHEELING, W. VA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of the late JOHN MINNIS, deceased, of the city of Pittsburgh, all persons having claims against said estate will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, and all indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to
ANDREW MILLER, Administrator,
No. 34 Second street, city of Pittsburgh.